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This Is Turkey's Zero Hour

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES
SEE PAGE SIX

SATURDAY NIGHT

VOL. 56, No. 28

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 22, 1941

TEN CENTS

The Front Page

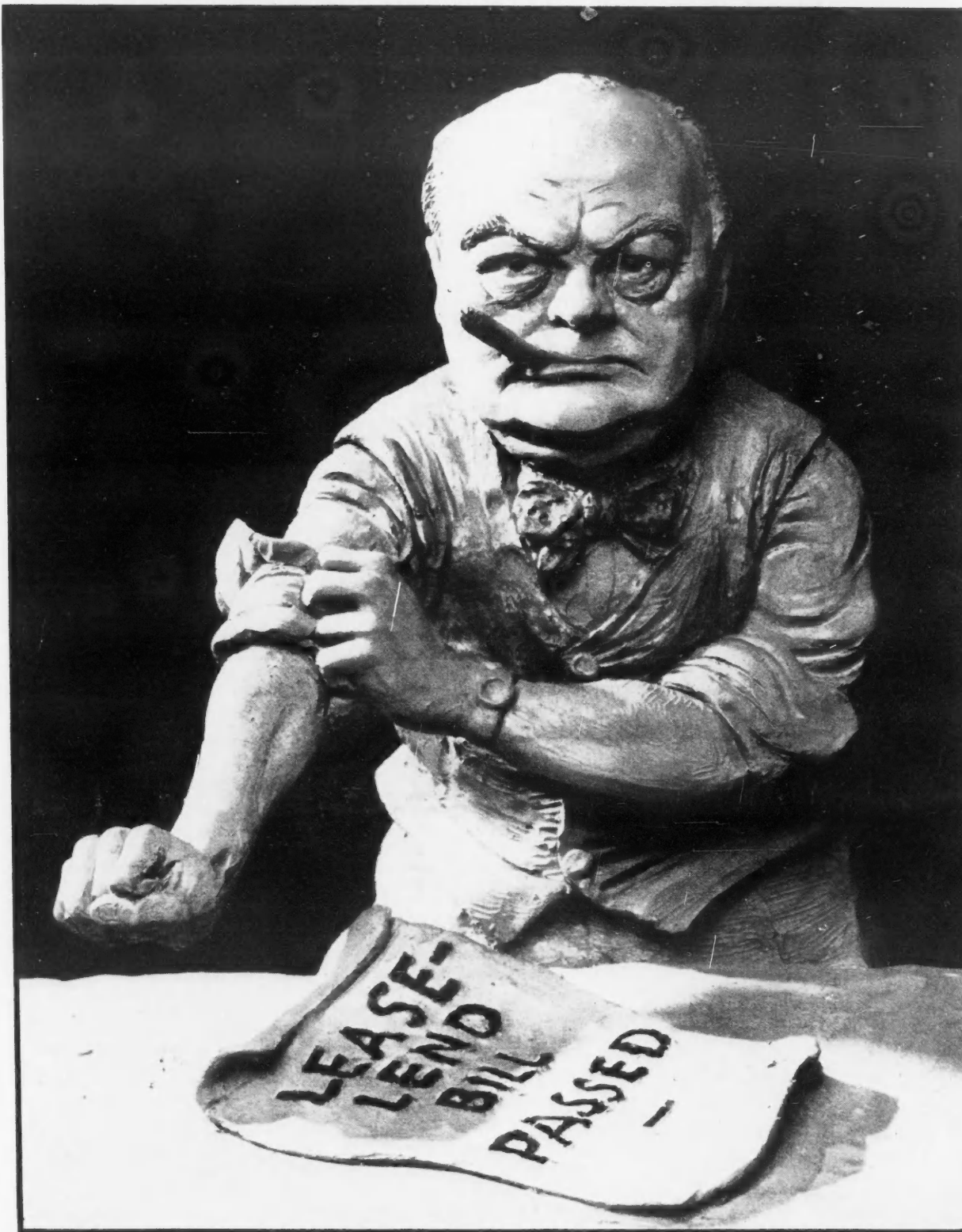
THE American nation is capable of an astonishing degree of unanimity when once it has made up its mind upon a great question. It showed this in 1917, and it is showing it again today. When the die has been cast for war by the operation of the democratic processes of decision, that large body of American opinion which is naturally and not at all improperly reluctant to see America abandon the seclusion of the Western Hemisphere promptly recognizes the validity of the majority choice and supports the necessary operations; only an insignificant and factious group of extremists is left in opposition.

This is the situation existing today, and the situation upon which Mr. Roosevelt threw most of the emphasis of his great speech of last Saturday. America is united, and America is united upon a policy of non-belligerent warfare which may at any moment become a policy of declared belligerent warfare if circumstances should so dictate. The Americans know that, and are prepared for that. They have accepted the proposition that the Axis is America's enemy, and if for the moment they fight the Axis with economic weapons it is merely because those weapons are for the moment all that is needed. The odd Senator may threaten to stump the country for the sake of the difference between non-belligerency and belligerency; but it is a ten-to-one wager that the stumping will not come off, for the nation has already decided that there is no difference, or rather that the transfer from the one state to the other must take place at the will of the enemy and not at that of America itself. America is committed to the proposition that the Axis must be defeated; that implies that America will use whatever means appear most effective to encompass that defeat.

The effectiveness of Mr. Roosevelt's speech depended largely upon the skill with which he represented himself as speaking in the name of the solid opinion of America. The slowness of the democratic process of decision in the United States, where there is no liaison between the executive and legislative branches and the "Government" cannot directly lead the lawmaker as in the parliamentary system, may have its disadvantages; but when the decision has been reached by this slow process it is immensely binding. The cry that America is being plunged into war by a power-loving President never rang very true, and is now so obviously false that it is dying down. Even the *Saturday Evening Post* is crawling into its shell.

Taxing War Effort

THE Ontario provincial surplus is more than accounted for by the unexpected increase in the receipts from the Corporation Tax, which in turn results from an enormous increase in the volume of business transacted by the Ontario corporations. If that increase of business consisted in dealings on private account, arising in ordinary commercial transactions, with prices fixed by ordinary competitive factors, we should feel that the provincial government was entitled to the windfall. But everybody knows that it was nothing of the kind. It was brought about entirely by huge armament and military supply orders by the



MORE STRENGTH FOR THE GOOD RIGHT ARM —By Jack Lambert and T. J. Wheeler

War Savings Certificates Help the War Now And Help You Later

Dominion Government, at prices determined in a seller's market and this is the main point—including a generous allowance for the provincial Corporation Tax as an element of cost. The provincial government is taxing the Dominion many millions of dollars on the Dominion's war business, and is taxing it for the raising of revenue which the province does not need and for which it did not budget.

Col. Drew is absolutely right in his contention that in times such as these, when the Dominion is compelled, for the defence of all that we hold dear, to extract every ounce of energy and every dollar of cash that the citizens can provide, it is the imperative duty of the provinces to accommodate their finances in every possible way to the Dominion's supreme claims, and that the refusal of provinces to sit round a table with the Dominion and discuss finance with a view to a sensible co-operative arrangement for the best use of the various fields of taxation is a repudiation of a national duty. This year's Ontario surplus is the proceeds of a tax on the Bren guns, airplanes, corvettes, battle rompers and armored cars with which the Dominion, not Ontario, is defending civilization.

The most logical thing to do with the provincial surplus would be to hand it over to the Minister of Finance, or at least to invest it in War Savings Certificates for the time being.

All Gaul is Divided

THERE is no doubt that the Germans exhibit considerable skill in dealing with the psychology of peoples over whom they have a certain amount of military control and from whom they wish to procure certain results. The volume of letters from Occupied France which has been published in Canada under the title of "All Gaul Is Divided" has all the appearance of genuineness, and gives a rather alarming picture of the extent to which the Germans are succeeding in building up a certain limited regard for them.

selves among the French population, accompanied by a very energetic hatred of Britain. This is perhaps not an altogether difficult task among a proud people who have themselves surrendered to the enemy and who find that another nation, which they expected also to surrender, is putting up a heroic resistance. The country is of course being looted, but the method of looting is so dexterous that the French are unaware how much of their sufferings is due to the exactions of Germany and how much to the British blockade. Then there is the natural reaction against democracy on the part of the people who have not made democracy work very well in recent years and have seen its weaknesses lead to their defeat in a great war. The "Blame Britain Campaign" is being plausibly carried on and is having effect.

With that dexterity which is only possible to the completely ruthless, the Germans have allowed it to be understood that if they are finally to be driven from France they will pillage and violate to the uttermost as they retire, and will immediately commence preparations for renewed invasion. In face of this

(Continued on Page Three)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Some More "Investigations"	Politicus 8
The Battle of the Balkans	Willson Woodside 12
Tables for Sleeping Under	P. O'D. 22
"Half-an-Hour in the Parlor-Car"	Terence Cronyn 29
The King's African Rifles on the Job	John England 4
Ontario Society of Artists Show	(pictures) 5
This Is Turkey's Zero Hour	Raymond Arthur Davies 6
A Few Small Hockey Problems	Kimball McIlroy 10
Conservative Party Must Strengthen Ranks	R. O. Sweezy 11
Alberta Bills Worry Oil Men	T. E. Keyes 16
"I Love Radio Even If . . ."	Frank Chamberlain 24

ON THE BUSINESS FRONT

Wheat, No. 1 Non-War Worry	D. B. Wallace 30
Lease-Lend Bill Affects Canada	P. M. Richards 30
Britain's Budget	Gilbert Layton 35



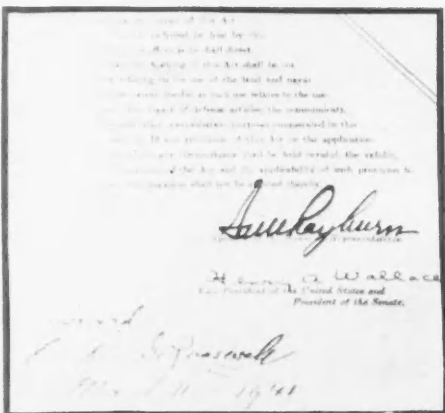
Vice-President Wallace, left, and Speaker of the House Rayburn sign



Bill arrives at the White House

LEND-LEASE

LAST week the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States approved the Lend-Lease Act. One half hour later, the Bill was carried by Michael J. Kirwan, Chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, to the White House where President Roosevelt signed. Reaction of the warring nations was immediate. Hitler defied the U.S.; Rome declared it "an act of war"; Greece was encouraged; England was overjoyed. A summary of the Act and a discussion of its probable effects appear in "The Business Angle" on page 30.



Signatures on the Lend-Lease Bill



Wirephoto of England's reaction: American flags over Selfridge's

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Dr. Bruce and National Government

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

In your issue of March 15 under the caption of "No Union Government," you say: "It is certainly not without significance that the Conservative Party, which under Dr. Manion and Dr. Bruce has been clamoring for Union Government for more than a year, has now under Mr. Hanson proclaimed complete disbelief in that method of carrying on the business of state even during a difficult war and announced that it will continue to perform the duties of a Loyal Opposition until it is called upon by the vote of the Commons to form a Government."

I would state that at no time either during the election of March last or on any subsequent occasion have I advocated, much less clamored for a Union Government. My attitude, as applied to the means of prosecuting the war effort with the greatest vigor and efficiency, has been entirely misunderstood and misstated. I would say that I have consistently advocated the formation of a National Government comprising the best brains in the country, inside and outside Parliament, to ensure the realization of the maximum results in the national war effort. What I have had and still have in mind is a National Government composed of all shades of political opinion, as well as of men of outstanding attainments outside the House.

A Government of this nature Mr. Churchill succeeded in forming in Britain. As a result of the truly national character of the British Government, and of the capacity and versatility of its members, the war effort in Great Britain has been speedily revolutionized. The results achieved have called forth the amazement as well as the admiration of the whole civilized world. Moreover, the change was deemed necessary and brought about not only in the midst of war, but at a time when Britain faced a very serious emergency. At that time also the Conservative party in Britain had an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons.

I am not concerned in a period of crisis about the fortunes of any political party, but I am very sincerely and with anxiety concerned about the welfare and future of Canada and of the preservation of that freedom and liberty which we now enjoy.

(Hon. Dr.) H. A. BRUCE, (M.P.)
Ottawa, Ont.

Priceless Winston

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

Your picture of Churchill on the battleship deck (January 11) should be printed without advertising on it and, in my opinion, could be sold by the thousand for Spitfire funds.

The expression on the face of the Right Hon. Winston Churchill is priceless. The restrained grins in the front rank to the open laughter in the rear speaks volumes. The British Bulldog under the guns.

T. J. A. WALKERDEN,
Jasper National Park, B.C.

The Unknown Civilian

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS particularly interested in the article entitled "The Unknown Civilian" by W. Lagauchetiere (March 1). So much so that at a meeting of the Executive of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce I drew attention to this matter and described it in brief. Several of the directors stated that an action of this nature, if it had occurred in Great Britain, would have been considered for the George Cross or Medal. These gentlemen were so impressed that they asked me to write you and make the suggestion that the incident should be followed up and placed before the proper authorities. What do you think of the possibilities of this?

It is quite true that he was not a

British subject and that the incident did not occur in the Empire. On the other hand he had apparently been aiding in our war effort.

Hamilton, Ont. F. P. HEALEY,
Managing Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce.

Natural Social Order

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR comment, "Planning the New Britain," directly invites some plain speaking. What you have to say indicates a certain drift or trend of thinking that has disquieting implications. The editorial in its entirety seems to cloak an idea or ideas that more starkly stated might measurably add to the existing political disunity which the premiers of the various provinces did not help to dissipate when they visited Ottawa recently concerning the Sirois Report.

The constant reiteration of what this that or the other person in England has to say about the need of "plans" to take care of Britain's problems tends, first of all, to give Canadian readers the impression that a political revolution is underway in England, a fact which I very much doubt. Secondly, it in some way infers that Canadian problems call for similar action in Canada, for what you have to say winds up with this: "That is what the British of today want to make of their Britain and they seem to hope that they can do it. What do the Canadians of today plan to make of their Canada?"

My answer is that the problems of a highly industrialized England may, on examination, bear no relationship at all to those of Canada where nearly half our national income is derivable from primary production. What is more important is that what the British with their unique genius for political compromise want to do is their business, but what Canadians should do (considering but one thing only—the extensive American economic penetration—is Canada's affair. The Americans, for instance, wanted a "New Deal" and got it, but that again, was none of our business.

Mr. Raymond Moley in *Newsweek* of February 10, for instance, elevates Mr. Harold Laski to the position of being an important spokesman for that element in British society that have very definite ideas about what they think the Labor Party should do and these ideas have not been kept secret.

In Laski's book, "Where Do We Go From Here?", he concludes that "We have reached a revolutionary phase in the history of our civilization because the character of our political institutions contradicts the possibility of our economic achievements." That, of course, isn't as blunt as saying "Democracy has failed" but it means the same thing.

Listen to this: "The power of capitalism as a universal system to expand has now clearly reached its term. That is why this war has come upon us." Remember, please, that this is an important member of the British Labor Party who is saying in effect that it is not international gangsterism that we are fighting, but that it is all the result of the collapse of our system of free enterprise. If you think that this is stretching his meaning, then Canadians should ponder over the significance of these Laski musings: "It is indeed the kind of moment that Lenin knew in the Russian Revolution when he called upon his comrades to inaugurate the new social order."

Just as Mr. Moley remarked, "Great social changes may come in England. That is a matter for England to determine for itself." So may I suggest that ought to be the position of any Canadian. Surely we are quite capable of interpreting our own brand of democracy. The nub of all this is summed up very competently by another American writer but it is highly pertinent to the Canadian situation.

"Planned economy" is an attrac-



"Priceless Expression"

tive sounding phrase. It suggests order. We have heard much of it of late years. But there are two things that must be said about it. One is that it is in reality only another name for the social co-operative commonwealth, for it cannot stop short of that. The other is that the alternative of it is not pure economic anarchy. Between the two extremes lies the natural social order in which free enterprise under regulative control can achieve an orderly equilibrium with the maximum of material results and the maximum of freedom in its achievements. It is that kind of order which corresponds with both the political structure of our country and the natural genius of our people."

In conclusion, may I suggest that we, each of us, come out into the open, declare our convictions and what our political objectives are. Second, from a purely Canadian standpoint if we feel that our present political structure is not comprehensive enough to embrace effectively the sociological and economic changes that are customarily brought about by our parliamentary processes we should say openly what form of society we propose to substitute. Third, supply some convincing reasons why Canadians are not entirely competent to diagram their own future political utopia.

"I. M. PERTINEN"

Toronto, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

terrifying prospect, it is not surprising that among many of the French in the occupied area there is no great enthusiasm for the defeat of Germany. But even so, there are plenty of Frenchmen, and Frenchwomen, who cannot be terrorized; and when the victory of liberty is really and visibly near at hand, we may believe that the pride and courage of a cruelly ill-used nation will revive.

A Form of Free Press

CANADIANS are apt to treat rather lightly the complaints of labor leaders and those interested in labor organization, that they are constantly handicapped in the propagation of their ideas by municipal regulations prohibiting the distribution of printed matter on the street. It is a common belief that this method of propagating ideas is unnecessary, because if the ideas are of interest to the general public the newspapers will give them a certain amount of publicity anyhow, and even if they are not, space can be purchased in the newspapers for their dissemination at but little more cost than that of the production of pamphlets and leaflets. Both of these ideas are definitely illusory, and they are becoming more so with the increase in the number of one-newspaper towns where there is no competition to compel the publication of items about which the newspaper owners may not be very enthusiastic.

The exclusion of labor activities from the news columns may possibly be excusable upon grounds of lack of general interest, although the passionate devotion with which the suburban pages of afternoon papers record every tea-light and amateur dramatic performance in their territories suggests that if the subject matter is "harmless" there is no great objection to devoting a lot of space to events of very narrow reader appeal. This, however, is a minor matter compared with the fact that unions, other than the old established and conservative ones, have pretty constantly to face a heavy censorship or even complete rejection when they seek to purchase space in the advertising columns of the daily press.

We are not suggesting for a moment that publishers of periodicals have not the right to censor the matter appearing in their advertising columns. That is one of the most fundamental of the rights of a privately owned newspaper press, and when exercised from the proper motives is in itself a very valuable influence upon public opinion. But we do suggest that it is important that individuals, groups and economic classes which are unable to get their views before the public in the daily press either in the news columns or in the advertising columns should be scrupulously maintained in their right to do their own printing and communicate their ideas to their fellow citizens by their own efforts and at their own expense. It is permissible for municipalities to enact regulations for the purpose of preventing their streets and public places from being littered up with waste paper. But if in the process of preventing them from being littered with waste paper, it is necessary to suppress the promulgation of the views of an important section of the community, we incline to think it would be better to tolerate a little litter. We would rather have the grass in the park littered than give the whole community economically illiterate.

Motorways Not Highways

THE King's High Way business is agitating the liberty-loving soul. There is a theory abroad that the Hon. Thomas McQuesten is trampling on the rights and prerogatives of the common citizen of Ontario, because he is making highways on which the common citizen is not allowed to move himself around on a bicycle. The British courts, it appears, have maintained that the King's High Way is open to common citizens moving themselves around on any sort of contraption whatever, and the exclusion of bicyclists from the magnificent new highway between Hamilton and the Niagara River is held up as a grievous wrong. As we are all out for the rights of the common citizen, we felt at first that here was something for which we ought to denounce Mr. McQuesten as a tyrant and grinder of the faces of the poor.



President Roosevelt signs the Lease-Lend Bill.

And yet, after mature deliberation, we have come to feel that perhaps the right to pedal bicycles on a surface mainly intended for high-speed motor traffic is not one of the fundamental essentials of liberty—not one of those things for which men are willing to pay taxes and petition legislatures and ultimately die on

out of them. We may go even further, and say, Let funeral processions be kept out of them also (although we have no doubt that the right to have a funeral procession is the last great privilege of the free citizen), let houses moving on rollers from one site to another be kept out of them, let herds of lowing kine who move slowly o'er the lea be kept out of them, and even, if necessary, let pedestrians be kept out of them except at specified crossings and under specified restrictions. Let them, in a word, be motorways and not highways at all.

A DAY FOR PRAYER

The King has set March 23, as a day for Empire prayer.

WHAT pray we for? Why, Peace with Victory;

Peace that shall end this horrid plague of men Made mad by venomous hate and lust for power;

Peace that will bring our men-folk home again.

God grant such peace! This troubled world has need

Of quiet years to mend the wrack of strife. But, Peace with Victory—is that enough? Shall one, or both, assure the goodly life?

It was not always after battles won The charters of our liberty were signed. And in the cruel crucible of war, Not always is the gold from dross refined.

Shall we not, rather, pray that He Who made Man in His image, to possess the Earth, Will put down from their seats those who deny Man's dignity and man's essential worth?

For these explain Creation: else, the Beast Holds equal rank with Man. And did brave men

Endure the hell of total war to find That but the Old shall be the New again?

Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN J. FREELAND.

the field of battle or behind the barricades. That there must be highways upon which men shall have the right to pedal bicycles is obvious enough, and that these highways shall spread pretty generally all over the surface of the habitable land. The bicycle is a legitimate means of locomotion, though the barons at Runnymede never used it and took no thought for the preservation of its rights. But there are kinds of traffic in these days in which the bicycle is out of place; and if it is necessary, in order to keep the bicycle out of such traffic, that the paved ways upon which it is carried shall be under some different kind of law from that which applies to the ordinary highway—and which, it must be remembered, was developed in an age when the stage-coach was the swiftest known means of human transportation, we incline to say, Let them be under a different law, and let the bicycle be kept

THE PASSING SHOW

THE president of the Toronto Board of Trade has expressed a fear that too much taxation will weaken the economic structure of Canada. And of course we don't want to tax our strength.

Washington dietitians state that the Germans are getting forty per cent. less fat than usual. And the Gestapo won't let them chew the fat anyway.

The Germans claim they have devised a new method of illuminating targets for night bombers. They have a flare for that sort of thing.

Even Mussolini will have to admit soon that the African catastrophe is Eritreavable.

The Germans are reported to have told the Greeks that they cannot serve two masters. The Greeks are reported to have replied that they will not even serve one.

Mr. King does not believe that Cabinet Ministers could be relieved of some of their parliamentary duties by under secretaries. But it would certainly cut down on their occupational Hansards.

Observers contradict each other as to when there is going to be a Nazi offensive, but all are agreed on the existence of the offensive Nazi.

We note with interest that in spite of Opposition criticism the King Government have not yet taken leave of their census.

Anti-waste experts in England have been unable to find a use for coffee grounds. Perhaps they could be used to camouflage old razor blades.

Mussolini referred in a recent speech to "the difficult paths of victory". Meaning, perhaps, the Aisles of Greece.

A French spokesman has referred to "the bitter cup of defeat". Filled at present with that old British brew—Blockade.

President Roosevelt is reported to be very curious to know whether Winston Churchill writes his own speeches. We can disregard this oratorical jealousy so long as the President is allowed to write his own ticket.

American news photographers who had taken pictures of the British Embassy in Washington even to its most intimate details were amazed recently when they were refused permission to photograph the butler's private quarters. They should know that although an Englishman's home is only his castle a butler's pantry is his chantry.

THINK AGAIN

OR

DON'T GET IN A TAX-WAX

If you are irked
By rising taxes,
Don't blame the government.
Blame the Axis!
Light-fingered Adolf
And Muscling Musso
Have to be beaten.
So please don't fuss so!

The government is paying the Western farmers for not raising wheat, but we strongly suspect that it hopes they will regard the money as also a payment for not raising hell.

Hitler's last speech was in a museum. We have always thought that all his speeches ought to be in museums.

Mussolini has been in command in Albania, with no successes as a result. According to precedent he should now demote himself to the rank of Sub-Duce.

Every cloud has a silver lining; the isolationist senators will get more isolation now than if the Lease-Lend Bill had never been passed.

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."—Winston Churchill, of Britain's air defenders.

You too can help by buying War Savings Certificates regularly.

King's African Rifles, Thorn in Il Duce's Side On

BY JOHN ENGLAND



An N.C.O. in the King's African Rifles at bayonet drill. "The men are trained in the use of modern weapons and equipment. Their grasp . . . of modern warfare has been evident . . . against the Italians."



King's African Rifle soldiers receive instruction in use of the Bren gun from an English officer. "In peace time they policed an East African area with a population of 12,000,000 with 6 battalions."



The Camel Corps of the King's African Rifles on the great plain at Tugwijaleh, British Somaliland. The plain is a huge prairie of knee-high grass burnt yellow by the sun and more dazzling than sand. It is typical of the tough terrain over which much of the King's African Rifles' fighting is done.



A mechanized unit on patrol. "At one time the King's African Rifles were only riflemen; now they maintain and operate their own transport; they have radio experts. . ."

THE Empire's most famous native regiment have celebrated their jubilee with a victory in Italian East Africa which has given Britain the key town of Kismayu. Since its formation in 1891, the King's African Rifles has spent 30 years on continuous active service, and 20 years policing and guarding an area of East Africa half the size of India.

Today the King's African Rifles are helping to tear Mussolini's African Empire to shreds and tatters. For weeks they have been harrying the enemy in Somaliland, and driving him further and further into the interior towards his last lines of resistance. The stories of their exploits that are published represent only a small part of their efforts.

News came through recently of how an English subaltern accompanied by only five men of the King's African Rifles, carried out last November a most daring and even impudent attack on the village of Kiamboni, headquarters of Italian banda (native levies) which had been raiding British territory. At the end of January a strong fighting patrol of Nigerians finished the job off by destroying the banda's lair at Kiamboni, burning it and leaving no building intact except the mosque.

A Daring Raid

In November the daring half dozen found the place empty as a result of coastal air patrols, and set part of it on fire. Finding an enemy dhow in the harbor they boarded her and destroyed the sails and gear. While withdrawing they were attacked by 40 banda, half of whom attempted a skilful outflanking movement. The British party, however, kept their heads and, firing coolly at 100 yards' range, succeeded in gaining the cover of the bushes unscathed, after inflicting casualties on the enemy.

This is the kind of escapade the men of the King's African Rifles delight in, for fighting is in their blood. They have rendered the Empire splendid service in many colonial struggles and their mettle was tested and proved during the World War. In peace time they carried out their immense task of policing a huge area of East Africa with a popu-

In the front lines of the forces which have captured Italian Somaliland and retaken British Somaliland is the British Empire's most famous native regiment: the King's African Rifles. Since its formation in 1893 this regiment has spent 30 years on continuous active service; 20 years of that time were spent in policing and guarding an area of East Africa half the size of India. The regiment has been a dark thorn in the side of Il Duce's armed forces in Africa, has proven the terror of Italian native troop levies and to date has taken all objectives.

lation of 12,000,000 with only six battalions and the Somaliland Camel Corps. Since then all battalions of the regiment, drawn from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland, have been strengthened to many times their peace establishment, and expansion is continuous. At the date of the Armistice there were no fewer than 22 battalions with over 38,000 enrolled.

The members of the King's African Rifles are drawn from many tribes and they are under officers seconded from the British Army. In peace time the strength of the force is about six thousand and it is liable for service in any part of the world. The personnel are highly intelligent and infinitely superior to the Italian native levies. In recent years the regiment has made marked progress, and the men have been trained in the use of modern weapons and equipment. Their grasp of the latest methods of warfare has been evident in their operations against the Italians. At one time the King's African Rifles were only riflemen; now they maintain and operate their own transport; they have radio experts; and trained men among them are able to manipulate searchlights and man heavy coastal batteries with equal skill.

One of their most audacious feats early this war was when they raided the strong Italian post of El Wak, which was recently occupied by Imperial troops. The attacking party advanced through dense bush to the frontier, where El Wak is situated, and set fire to the barracks. They set fire to large quantities of stores and destroyed other equipment, and brought back an Italian flag which is now in the custody of one of the bat-

talions of the King's African Rifles. The men are all skilled busmen, adepts in tracking and finding their way through almost pathless wilds, so that they are invaluable for such campaigns as the one in progress in Italian Somaliland. Sometimes they wear sandals; more often than not they go barefoot.

Longest, Most Arduous

Their longest and most arduous campaign extended during the whole of the period of the World War, when they formed part of the forces engaged in hunting down that brave and very capable and determined German commander, Von Lettow-Vorbeck. Malaria and other diseases seriously reduced the combatant strength of the white troops, in some cases to 30 per cent of the actual numbers. Therefore most of them were withdrawn and were replaced by the King's African Rifles. The operations during the last year were carried out almost entirely by battalions of that regiment, and the men showed bravery and fighting qualities of the first order.

Now the headquarters of the East African Force is Nairobi, and it has been officially announced that there is a very strong army in Kenya, whose task it is to finally break Italian resistance in their East African possessions. The face of Nairobi has been much changed by the war, and there one sees officers and men of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force, Africans who have trekked in lorries from Northern Rhodesia, men of the Signal Corps and others from Britain, and young whites born in the Dependencies, together with the King's African Rifles from East Africa.



A Vickers gun crew of the King's African Rifles. "At the date of the (Great War) Armistice there were no fewer than 22 battalions with over 38,000 enrolled. . . In recent years the regiment has made marked progress."



Over the top on manoeuvres. "The members of the King's African Rifles are drawn from many tribes and they are under officers sent from British Army . . ."



On parade. "The personnel are highly intelligent and infinitely superior to the Italian native levies. . . The force is liable for service in any part of the world."

Ontario Society of Artists' 69th Annual Salon

THIS month two big society exhibitions opened 1,207 miles apart. In Winnipeg's Auditorium Block, the Manitoba Society of Artists put on its annual showing before a large audience. In the Art Gallery of Toronto, the Ontario Society of Artists opened its 69th annual spring show. Comparing the two exhibitions, you reach certain conclusions. The O.S.A. contains much finer painting than you will see at the M.S.A. But, having regard to the fact that the population of Ontario is over five times that of Manitoba, this is what you would expect. As a show, however, the Western exhibition is, I would say, a good deal more honest than its Eastern contemporary.

By this I don't mean it's a better show; it isn't. But it is free from bluff. Some of the paintings are bad, others amateurish; but they don't pretend to be anything else. Others, like Fitzgerald's little window, a semi-surrealist study of driftwood, and Ukrainians loading hay, are first rate. The showing as a whole is without guile, largely, it would seem, because there is not in Manitoba a sufficiently large or sophisticated audience before which painters can learn to posture.

In Ontario, there is such an audience, and as a result, the O.S.A. show is liberally sprinkled with painters who are putting on an act. Some flex their muscles to show their strength and dramatic power; others give displays of technical virtuosity; others jump on the bandwagon of a ghostly and diluted Group of Seven, and become, for a brief month, true children of nature. Much of this is unavoidable when the O.S.A. casts its net so wide. In 161 works by 113 painters and sculptors, there is bound to be a wide variety of competence; and the nature of the show is such that many contributors paint especially for the occasion,

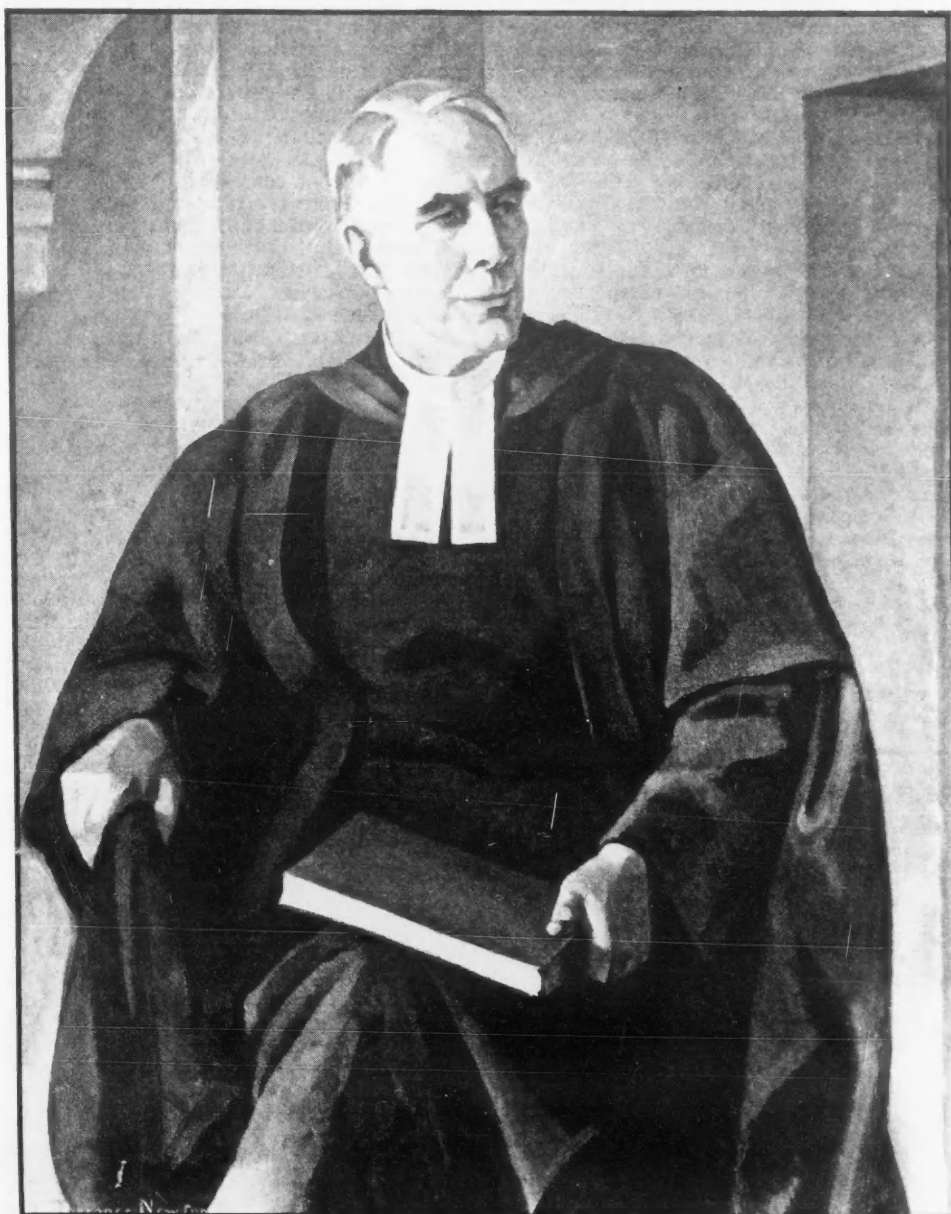
rather than send what they have painted because of an inner urge.

For all that, there is quite a number of artists who are as free from bluff as their Western cousins, and of course, much more numerous. Mostly, they stand out fresh and sharp, but in some cases, you have to dig for them; for it is a strange thing, but true, that among poor works, a good work may sometimes itself be dulled. John Alfsen, for instance, is certainly not bluffing in his strong, magnificently rounded study "War News"; neither is E. A. Burton in his meticulous, but convincing study of an old woman sorting vegetables. Paraskeva Clark's Muskoka landscape is a

complete synthesis of Canadian matter and French manner; Wilfred Flood has something very much worth saying

in his stormy water color, and so has H. G. Kettle. John Hall's "Clearing Weather" shouts and roars from the walls; yet it's something more than a *tour de force*, for it carries conviction. So does Stan Knapp's "North West Passage," though it should have been about a third the size.

William Newcombe's drab city studies have character, a quality common to George Pepper's "Card Game" and Mrs. Morrison's "Women's Patriotic League." Lillias Newton's portrait of Provost Cosgrave is so immeasurably superior to the other portraits in the show, that you hesitate to say it falls short of perfection; but if it does so, it is in rendering of character rather than creating of form. One day the O.S.A. will decide to hold two annual shows, the entry of works to the second to be decided on a basis of Spartan strictness. When that is done we shall get a really first class exhibition. Actually, by careful selection, you could make a small show of really fine calibre out of this 69th salon.



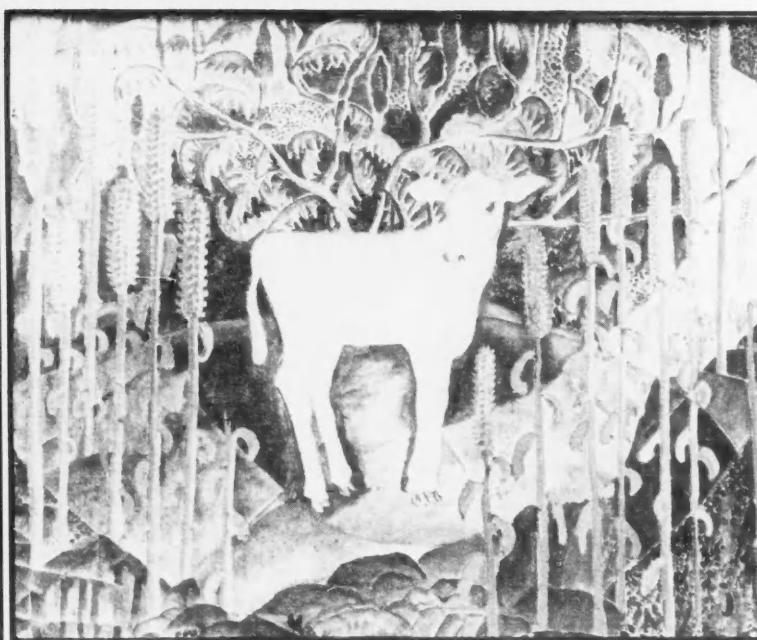
Rev. F. H. Cosgrave, D.D., LL.D., Provost of Trinity College, by Lillias Torrance Newton



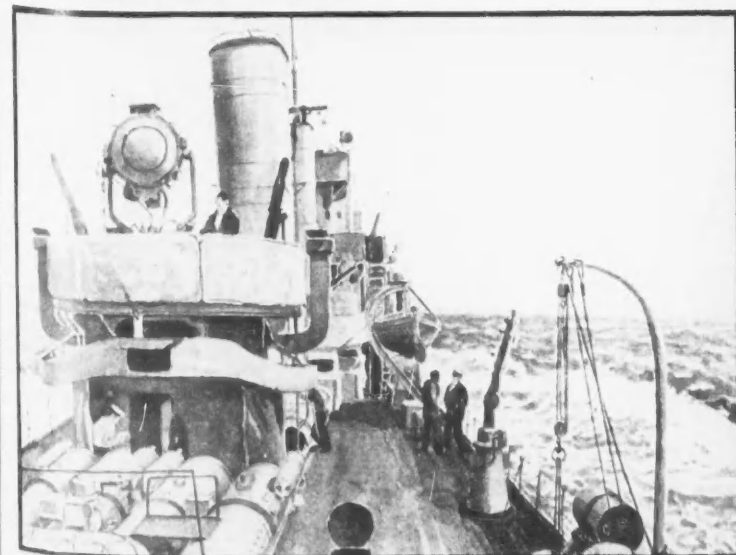
John Alfsen's "War News"



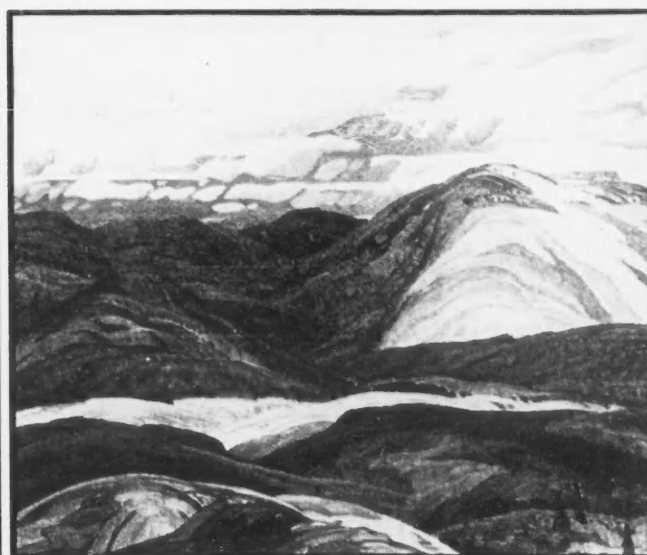
Elizabeth Harrison's "To Market to Market"



Roddy Kenny Courtice's "The White Calf"



"On Deck—Canadian Destroyer" by Rowley Murphey



Frank Carmichael's "Autumn"



"Spring in the Park" by Yvonne McKague Housser

ON WEDNESDAY evening February 26, 1941, a select group of Turkish government officials at Ankara attended the private showing of a motion picture film. It was a memorable occasion. Their host was none other than Germany's wily Ambassador to Turkey, Franz von Papen. The film was the famous graphic record of the German invasion of Poland, Belgium and France. It had been shown in other cities, in other lands. The Norwegians had seen it. They lost their freedom. The Roumanians attended a performance. They had been overrun. The Bulgarian cabinet was treated to a showing. Bulgaria surrendered its independence. Now it was Turkey's turn to be entertained. The meaning was unmistakable. Berlin reported that Prime Minister Saydam and Foreign Minister Saracoglu of Turkey had been "impressed."

Within three days of the "entertainment," Nazi troops began pouring into Bulgaria. On March 1 the first German detachments reached the Turkish frontier. Nazi tanks rumbled along roads leading to the Dardanelles. Nazi planes stood poised at Bulgarian airports, propellers facing East and South.

At Ankara the Nazi invasion of Bulgaria caused profound misgivings. The acute diplomatic struggle between Britain and Germany began

This Is Turkey's Zero Hour

BY RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Turkey has now reached her Zero Hour. The next move is Hitler's. Everything points to Turkish determination to resist attack. But Ankara seems to have made up her mind not to fight outside the Turkish borders in defense of any other Balkan country.

British help to Greece, Yugoslavia's position and Moscow will all have a great effect upon Turkey's final decision.

to approach its climax. With Nazi troops only twenty miles from Adrianople, and one hundred and fifty miles from the Dardanelles, Turkey was forced to think rapidly and decide upon her further course.

No official statement has been issued since then as to Turkey's choice. But it is obvious that much depends upon the extent of British aid to Greece and upon what Yugoslavia will do. Nevertheless, signs are plentiful that Turkey will attempt to avoid becoming involved in the war and will only fight if her own territorial integrity and independence are directly affected. This also means that Turkey will go far out of her way to avoid giving the Nazis any excuse for aggression.

Foundations

Foundations for these premises are many. For months the press of the world accepted as semi-official the editorial interpretation of Turkey's policy by one of her leading journalists Hussein Caid Yalcin in his newspaper *Yeni Sahab*, who for

his warm admiration of Britain earned in Berlin the title of "The Turkish Churchill." Yet on March 9 the newspaper *Yeni Sahab* was suddenly suppressed for one day in punishment for one of Yalcin's pro-British editorials. The action was taken at the request of the German Ambassador.

A few days later, following the Pera Palace outrage, six other news-

papers were suspended for having expressed too openly their view that the Germans were implicated in the attempt to murder the recalled British Ambassador to Bulgaria, George W. Rendell.

At the same time the government unexpectedly shelved a law prepared for the mobilization of all public transport for the job of landing British troops on Turkish soil. The action was taken in order "to maintain a strictly correct attitude toward Germany."

Of similar significance has been the earlier announcement that Nazi-controlled Roumania had agreed to sell Turkey 160,000 tons of oil. The Nazis would have hardly permitted this had they thought Turkey likely to turn this oil against them.

Nor are these examples the sole indications of a changing official opinion at Ankara. On January 12, the *New York Times* reported that "a high Turkish official told the United Press today that Turkey would declare war if German troops crossed the Roumanian frontier into Bulgaria." Turkey, of course, did not act.

A year ago the Turkish Foreign Minister told a prominent American journalist that the country would fight if Italy entered the war or if some member of the Balkan Entente were attacked. What happened to Greece and Roumania is now history, yet Turkey is still at peace.

Inexplicable, Unless . . .

These gyrations of public policy would be inexplicable unless one were ready to accept the view that during the past months those forces in Turkish political life who favor complete isolation from the war except in the case of direct aggression against the country have been steadily gaining the upper hand. Nor is external backing for such a policy lacking. It is undoubtedly supported by the Soviet Union, which from the very beginning of the war made desperate efforts to keep Turkey from joining in alliance any belligerent power.

The aim was the maintenance of peace in the Black Sea for as long as possible. It will be recalled that when Turkey spurned the Soviet plan, allying herself instead with Great Britain under the terms of a four-point treaty of mutual assistance, Soviet Premier Molotov accused her of "entering the war orbit." He did so despite the protocol to the treaty which provided that Turkey could not be compelled to take action having as its effect or involving as its consequence hostilities with the U.S.S.R.

The treaty predated the French debacle. Already, at least two of its sections have been allowed to lapse. After all it did provide that a) if any of the signatories became involved in war as a result of a fourth power's aggression in the Mediterranean, they would make common cause; b) that Turkey would aid Britain . . . and France if they became involved in war as a result of their guarantees to Greece and Roumania.

Another Definite Sign

The signing of the Turkish-Bulgarian pact at the beginning of February was another definite sign that something was afoot in the Balkans which might turn out to the disadvantage of Britain. In most diplomatic quarters, in fact, the pact was interpreted as a set back to British policy in the Near East. Although both Ankara and London denied this, the well-publicized visit of Anthony Eden and General Sir John Dill to Turkey was in itself an admission that Britain felt a mending of her Turkish fences to be in order.

Eden's visit to Ankara was a master diplomatic stroke, beautifully timed. The whole population is reported to have demonstrated a deep feeling of sympathy for Britain. Conversations of Sir John Dill with Turkish army leaders, his review of the nation's industrial capacity, his



Emir Abdullah Ibn Hussein, ruler of Trans-Jordan, who declared last week that his country and the entire Islam world would go to the aid of Turkey should Germany attack that country.

examination of defensive positions, all testified to the fact that the Turks were determined to remain friendly and associated with Britain. However the sole statement issued following Eden's conversations with the government at Ankara, was to the effect that "full agreement had been reached." At Moscow, the Red Army paper, *Red Star*, in reporting that Turkey would probably fight if attacked, also added significantly that the Anglo-Turkish general staff "was not concluded as London had expected."

In view of this what were the terms of the agreement? There is little data upon which to base deep-going conclusions. But it is reasonable to suppose that the key problem considered was the exact definition of Turkey's "zone of security" for which Foreign Minister Saracoglu earlier stated that his country would fight.

Events have now made it clear that this zone did not include Bulgaria. Nor does it seem now to include Greece or Yugoslavia, although some papers suggest that Turkey would

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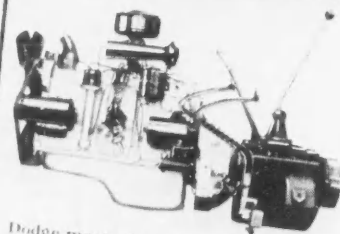
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fight should Yugoslavia resist German pressure. Thus many observers believe that "the agreement on all points" may be an acceptance by the British of the conclusion that other things being equal, the best Turkey can do for her ally as well as for herself is to remain at peace as long as possible, and not waste her strength in any effort to outflank the Germans. An attack by Germany now may open the way to Iraq. Neither the Turks nor the British desire this.

At the same time it is reasonable to suppose also that Sir John Dill and the Turkish General Staff have worked out all details of a plan by means of which large contingents of British troops might be thrown into Turkey in case of invasion. The plan probably also covers the sending of British aircraft and the participation of British naval units in the defense of the Dardanelles. It has even been suggested that plans are ready for the penetration of British naval units into the Black Sea for an attack against German-held Roumanian and Bulgarian ports. This is more doubtful since the Soviet Union would have something to say and could do a great deal to

prevent this incursion into what it considers its own area.

On March 4, a few days after invading Bulgaria, the Nazis played their next and almost traditional card. An airplane bearing a five-man Nazi mission brought to Ankara a personal message from Herr Hitler in which the Fuehrer is reported to have pledged amity to Turkey and promised not to invade Turkey if she in turn would not permit the landing of British troops on her soil.

The Turkish cabinet met in extraordinary session to hear the message, following which President Inonu requested Herr von Papen to convey his thanks to Hitler.

The Berlin press asserted that Great Britain would be attacked in the Near East with the same political means Germany used in Roumania and Bulgaria. Immediately the shadow of the Fifth Column darkened the Turkish skies and for the first time the semi-official press felt constrained to write that anyone questioning the government's policy was virtually an enemy agent and was to be denounced "even if he is your own brother." The Ankara *Ulus* warned citizens against "the

provocations and defeatisms of those who live in Istanbul and district." Two prominent Istanbul papers, the *Vatan* and the *Vakit*, began to urge editorially that the Greeks capitulate to Italy. Hopes by pro-British elements that these papers would be suppressed were not realized.

Distrust of Hitler

Meanwhile Turkey reasonably refuses to trust Herr Hitler's peace offer. New classes are being called to the colors, increasing the army to beyond 800,000. Army plants have been ordered to work the clock round. Medicines and pharmaceutical supplies are being assembled. Plans for the emergency evacuation of Istanbul's 740,000 civilians are completed. The semi-official press now declares defenses to be adequate and appeals to the population to maintain complete calm. Most significant is the continued reliance of the Turkish army and the war industry upon British experts. But it is highly important to note that since March 1, all emphasis is on *defence*.

Thus Turkey has reached her zero hour.

The next move is Hitler's. What will the Germans do? Turkey for them is but a means to an end. Beyond her borders lie the rich oil-fields of Mosul and the Persian Gulf. Through her territory runs one of the two available overland routes to Suez. The other is through Libya and Egypt. Turkish neutrality however, would seem to be of sufficient value for the present to the Nazis, to place at least some doubts in their minds as to the advisability of invasion. A neutral Turkey, her alliance with Britain broken would permit the Nazis to concentrate their forces against the Anglo-Greek alliance, while a German victory in Greece would give them a relatively safe route to Suez through the maze of the Italian islands of the Aegean. War with Turkey would open up another front which is something the Nazis will try to avoid.

What of the Soviet Union?

Moscow would certainly like nothing better than a free and neutral Turkey. This would serve to preserve the security of the Near East. But the Soviet Union can no more be expected to fight for a Turkey allied with Britain than it did for Bulgaria

or Roumania. At the same time, we can expect the Soviet Union to do all it possibly can to prevent Turkey from falling completely under Nazi hegemony. Should the Germans attack Turkey, the Russians have one powerful weapon. Their armies can quickly cross the two hundred miles which separate their borders from Mosul, thus cutting Germany from her objective. Moscow is reported to have promised Turkey that the Red Army will not attack her from the rear if the Nazis strike across the Dardanelles. Only the most naive will believe however, that the Soviet Union will permit Germany to destroy Turkish independence and occupy the country without itself guaranteeing Soviet security by moving troops into eastern Turkey which would incidentally bring the Red Army almost to the Persian Gulf.

At the risk of being challenged by history, this observer believes that for the present at least, the Nazis will not attack Turkey, but they will do everything within their power to win her "diplomatically" and to force her to break her link with Britain.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Lapointe and Some Non-Journalists

BY POLITICUS

IN LAST week's issue of SATURDAY NIGHT this correspondent narrated the experiences of Miss Judith Robinson and Mr. Oakley Dalgleish, "people connected with newspapers," in being interviewed and inquired about by officers of the R.C.M.P. The narrative was told in order to throw light on the views of the R.C.M.P. on what constitutes being "investigated", as it will be remembered that the Commissioner's declaration, transmitted to Parliament by the Minister of Justice, included the statement that no persons connected with newspapers had been investigated with the possible exception of Harry Binder, now interned. This was in reply to a specific statement by Politicus that two journalists had been investigated and made the subjects of a police dossier.

The original statement of Politicus did not however refer solely to newspaper people. That original statement read as follows: "The development of the work of the Force to such an extent that they investigate and collect and prepare a dossier on people whose sole offence is that they have criticized the Government because the war effort has not been effective enough, or because they criticized some of the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations, is too much."

Two Examples

Here are two examples of the "too much" in relation to people who are not connected with newspapers.

Lieut. Colonel C. E. Reynolds, D.S.O. and bar, M.C., is President of the Canadian Corps Association. He lost most of a hand in France in the Great War. He has a very distinguished record as a soldier and served at the front from first to last. He went overseas with the 29th Battalion after having enlisted as a private. He went to France in 1915 as a sergeant. He remained in France until he was wounded. He returned as a Lieutenant-Colonel. Mr. Lapointe will not deny the loyalty of the head of the Canadian Corps Association.

In the last few days of March or early in April of 1940, Col. Reynolds got a telephone call at his home from the R.C.M.P. An officer, whose name he has forgotten, said he wanted to have a talk with him, and Col. Reynolds told him to come out. The officer came in the evening and wore plain clothes but showed him his identification. The officer said that he was there to warn him that he must not go on talking as he had been talking. Specifically he mentioned criticisms of Mr. King and the Government. Reynolds had said that King was a North American isolationist and anti-British in his attitude. The officer quoted this and said he was warning Col. Reynolds that such statements must not be repeated or he, Reynolds, would find himself "behind the wires."

The officer of the R.C.M.P. also referred to the statement made in public by Col. Reynolds that it was amazing to him how the young boys were going into the army in view of the treatment they had received from the Canadian Government in the years of peace before the war. This was detrimental to recruiting, the officer of the R.C.M.P. told him.

Col. Reynolds felt that the officer was very decent in his attitude and was obviously doing a job of work he didn't much care for, on orders.

Col. Reynolds thanked the officer for the warnings. The danger of getting interned if he went on criticizing Mr. King was mentioned more than once, as he recalls the interview. Col. Reynolds told the R.C.M.P. officer when he was leaving that he was billed to speak that same night at a meeting of the 18th Battalion Association and would there be saying all the things that he had been warned not to say, in case they cared to take action.

Since that time Col. Reynolds inquired at R.C.M.P. headquarters in Ottawa to find whether the man was sent on Ottawa's order or whether it was a local effort. He was told there that the Commissioner has no record of any such call being made.

One need call no witnesses as to Col. Reynolds' loyalty. That is unless Mr. Lapointe would like to interview the members of the Canadian Corps Association.

The Case of Col. Drew

Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander Drew is leader of the Conservative party in Ontario. He joined the Canadian Militia at the age of 15. He received a commission in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1914. He was discharged from military hospital in the summer of 1919 after nearly three years in hospital as a result of wounds. In all he has served with the militia since 1909, and has been on the Active Reserve of the Royal Canadian Artillery since he retired after his tenure of office as a brigade commander had expired in 1935. His services have been available since the outbreak of this war but have not been used. He was twice chosen by the artillery officers of Canada as president of the Canadian Artillery Association. He was for many years president of the Ontario Artillery Association. He was chairman of the Defence Conference. He was one of the first men in Canada to violently attack Communism in Canada. He continued with even greater vigor during the days when it was popular to unite with Communists and be used by them. He has long been the number one hate of the Communist party in Canada. In addition he has travelled in Soviet Russia, and based many of his bitter attacks on what he saw first hand.

There is no doubt as to Col. Drew's loyalty, integrity, or anxiety for Britain to win the war. He is so well known that Mr. Lapointe will not need any witnesses to his loyalty.

Last December, some time during the first two weeks, Col. Drew told a group of people in Toronto about

the visit of an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to his office to question him. He told the details in connection with his discussion on the Defence of Canada Regulations. He also referred to the incident quite openly at a meeting in Hamilton. His remarks on this subject have never been printed before. The visit by the officer to question Col. Drew was on August 17, 1940. The following is so close to what Col. Drew told the group in Toronto that it is being put in quotation marks:

"A member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police called at my office and explained that he thought it possible that I might be able to give him some information in regard to an investigation which he was conducting. I assured him I would be very pleased to offer any assistance I could."

"He then opened a rather large file of papers which he had with him and took from this file two posters about two by three feet in size. On one of these were printed the words 'King Or Tanks; You Can't Have Both,' and on the other 'King or Canada; You Can't Save Both.' He asked me if I could give him any information as to where these had been printed. I told him that I had not seen these posters before and I asked him why he was making the inquiry. He said he thought I would know who did the printing for the Conservative Party and that was the reason he had come to me. As it happened, I subsequently learned that these had not been printed or used by the Conservative Party or any association of that Party and that they had not been used, as the officer thought, during the last Dominion election."

Merely for a Warning

"I asked him why he was making such an enquiry and he explained to me that the wording on these posters was considered 'prejudicial' to public confidence in the Government within the meaning of the Defence of Canada Regulations. He indicated to me that this matter had already been the subject of extensive investigation. When I expressed my indignation that these regulations should be employed for an obviously political purpose and in such an improper way, he explained to me that there was no thought of prosecuting the printer of these posters but that the intention was merely to warn whoever had printed them that this should not be done again."

"That was certainly convincing evidence of the misuse of the power conferred by those Regulations. Had there been a prosecution any court in Canada would have laughed such a charge to scorn and might very properly have pointed out that at the time the Royal Canadian Mounted Police apparently thought those posters had been used, the Canadian public had been informed by the Government that tanks could not be produced in Canada. According to the statement of this member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, however, it was not intended to take that course, but the intention was to warn the printer that he must do nothing of this kind again, or, in plain English, to prevent further criticism from the same source by intimidation. A warning from a member of the highly respected Royal Canadian Mounted Police of this kind to any printer in Canada would stifle the publication of all legitimate criticism. Intimidation has always been a far more effective weapon of the Gestapo than prosecution."

"I informed Mr. Lapointe of what had occurred by letter. In his reply he explained that the constable who had called upon me had exceeded his instructions. That however is not the point. The point is that as a logical result of the attitude adopted in the administration of these Regulations, a member of the R.C.M.P. had by his own words made it clear to

me that the respect for the Force to which he belonged was being used for the purpose of political intimidation. He may not have intended it but that was the result. As I subsequently learned, these posters had not been issued with the authority of any political party and had not been used at the time of the last Dominion election. But the constable who was conducting the investigation certainly thought they had been at the time he called upon me, and consequently it was clear that an attempt was being made to restrain criticism by the party of the head of another political party."

"Liberty in Peril"

A further example was placed on record by the Toronto *Globe and Mail* on Thursday, March 6, in an editorial headed "Liberty in Peril." This article began by citing the statement by Politicus in SATURDAY NIGHT of March 1, and saying that the *Globe and Mail* had no knowledge as to the merits of the cases there referred to. "But we wonder," went on the editorial, "if the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, who have of late been throwing their weight around freely, really know what goes on. Is the Minister of Justice aware that one of the minions of the Mounted Police recently appeared in the office of the *Globe and Mail* with a suggestion that this newspaper should become a servile accomplice of the Minister of Justice in defending him when certain inclosures were to be made in the House of Commons? The story told by this emissary was to the effect that there was likely to be a rumour in Parliament over the refusal of Mr. Lapointe to release from the internment camp at Petawawa a number of prisoners whom Mr. Justice Hyndman had found to be perfectly harmless and who could safely be released without prejudice to the interests of the State. It was said that Mr. Justice Hyndman was threatening to resign as head of the Internment Appeal Tribunal because his recommendations had been overruled or set aside by the Minister of Justice, and that there would probably be a law in Parliament about it."

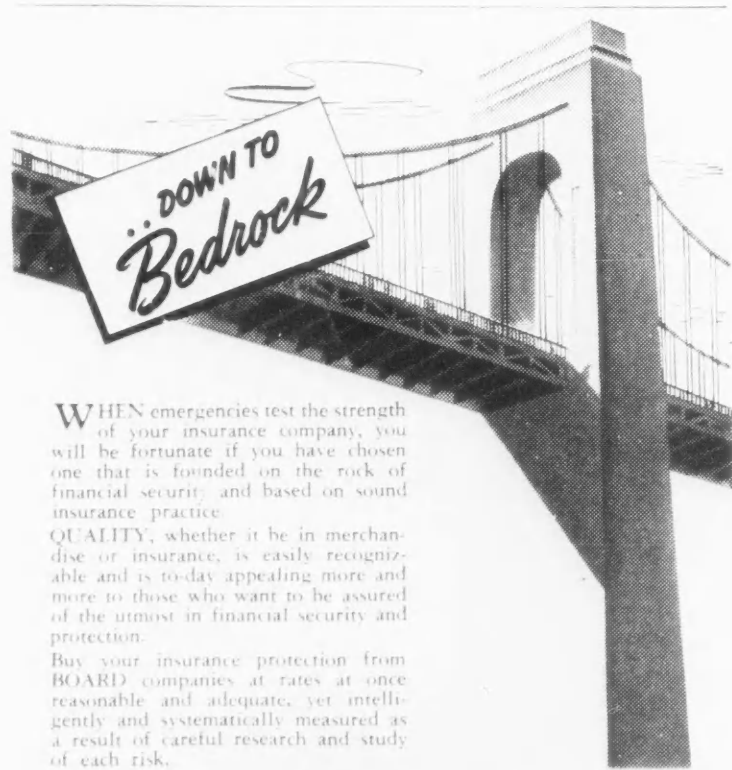
"A week or so later an officer of the R.C.M.P. telephoned a member of the *Globe and Mail* editorial staff and endeavored to learn from him the identity of editorial writers dealing with national affairs. He did not say that he had been authorized by Mr. Lapointe or the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. to make inquiries, but, as the Scots say, he was just 'spoiling.'"

"Having regard to the recent threat made by the Minister of Justice that the Ottawa *Citizen* would have to answer in the law courts for a recent editorial, we are wondering how far the Dominion Government proposes to go in its attempts to intimidate the press of Canada, and whether there is a very real danger that while fighting abroad to preserve the freedom enjoyed by the British breed since the days of Magna Carta we may not lose freedom at home."

Parliament Must Act

The R.C.M.P. has a tremendous job on hand. That is admitted by everybody. The safety of the country at home is in its hands. But it does not need to be defended against people who in all loyalty are engaged merely in criticizing the efforts of the Government in the hope of inducing it to wage the war more energetically. The real spies, the real saboteurs, the real subversives, do not make speeches and write articles calling for a greater war effort.

The present Special Committee on the Defence of Canada Regulations is not strong enough, and its terms of reference are not wide enough. Mr. King should appoint a committee of the ablest members of the House, and this committee should sit in camera, and should have access to the files of the Force. Things cannot go on in this way. Canadians must not be harried so that they are afraid to walk erect as citizens of a great and free Empire. And a political police is the first step towards the destruction of that feeling of exaltation and confidence that belongs only to free men in a free Empire.



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THE WORLD OF SPORT

All the Wonder That Would Be!

BY KIMBALL McILROY

FROM here it looks as if the National Hockey League teams would swing into competition for that one-time Canadian institution, the Stanley Cup, in approximately this order: Boston, Toronto, Detroit, Rangers, Chicago, and Canadiens.

Bearded ancients will recall the halcyon days when Canadian teams exercised the exclusive right of annual ownership over Lord Stanley's battered mug, an eminently satisfactory state of affairs which continued until the year 1917, when under stress of war the tactical error was committed of allowing certain outlanders from Seattle in on the festivities. Give the boys an inch! Far from relaxing the finger-hold thus obtained they have persistently encroached until today they have the Cup in a firm two-handed grip and are in the process of wrapping their legs around it for good measure.

The locals made a come-back, of course, once they realized what this new turn of events presaged. It was

fated to be a losing fight. They pounded away at that finger for eleven years, until 1928 when the newly-formed New York Rangers managed to sneak in the back door via Madison Square Garden and Lester Patrick's pinch-hitting in goal.

In the twelve years which have since elapsed our boys have come out on top exactly four times. The last occasion on which they had the rare pleasure of an exclusive final was 1935—Maple Leafs and Maroons, with the latter emerging victorious.

THE year 1941 could be, of course, the year of the Great Come-Back. It could also be the year that Hitler gets religion. But in both cases it probably won't be.

For example, let us suppose that on the day the "A" series between the Leafs and Bruins is scheduled to begin, goalie Brimsek of Boston is suddenly called up in the draft and

must be hurriedly replaced in the nets by Art Ross. Let us further suppose that in the "C" series between Canadiens and Chicago the Hawks are disqualified from such a strictly amateur competition for having played professionally in the past. Then let us even further suppose that when the "D" series between Canadiens and the "B" winners comes up, President Roosevelt discovers that the Stanley Cup is among the commodities included in the Lease-Lend bill and must be exported forthwith.

Then Canadiens and Toronto play off in the finals, the winners are local boys no matter what happens, and an admirable precedent is set for the new decade.

But let us suppose—for the last time—that none of these contingencies eventuates. Then what happens? Why, Boston beats the Leafs in five games while Rangers are shellacking Detroit and Chicago is handing out a like dose to Canadiens, who should be competing for the Allan Cup anyway. Then the Rangers eke out a win over Chicago and lose to Boston in the closest and longest series on record and the Stanley Cup disappears, perhaps forever, into the intricate labyrinths of old Back Bay. There ought to be a law.

THE seven teams currently comprising the National Hockey League have recently completed four and one-half months' work with the sole apparent object—leaving aside the relatively unimportant matter of making money for the clubs of eliminating the New York Americans, who hardly needed it in the first place.

Next year, so rumor goes, the Americans will be eliminated in advance by the simpler expedient of foreclosing the mortgage on the old family ice.

Obviously this will leave the N.H.L. with a four and one-half months' elimination on their hands and nobody left to eliminate.

This being so, many disinterested observers are asking: why play the regular season at all? Why not just open with the Stanley Cup play-offs in March? Then the rinks could be used from November through April

CROW

THAT milkblue stare from fishy eyes
Buttoned on a face devout,
Those gaunt-distended pipistem thighs,
And pertinacious beak without
The grace of curve, this funeral coat,
And endless clearing of a piteous
throat—
I'm sure we've met before, At tea?
Of course—the Dean's—to greet the
Faculty.

EARLE BIRNEY.

for such clean and healthful activities as curling and figure-skating, with the various players taking part in whichever they prefer.

We might then have the team of Orlando and Stanowski figure-skating in the Men's Doubles, or the Auld Scottish rink of Lo Presti, Slabodan, Hergesheimer, and Shibikey competing for curling honors.

HOWEVER, should the N.H.L. governors not prove amenable to such a suggestion, it is plain that some other method of arranging play-offs will have to be instituted. The present system has no particular claim on public esteem even with the Americans there to eliminate; without them people just aren't going to believe it.

Any play-off system must possess certain attributes. It must require enough games to ensure the clubs a modest profit. It must make it appear as though the best team had at least an even break of coming out on top. And it should contain the element of chance.

The present system requires enough games to ensure the clubs a modest profit.

But is there a better system? There are lots of them. Just name any one.

But to be specific: Split the regular season. The top-ranking team at the conclusion of the first half is automatically in the play-offs. Likewise the top-ranking team at the conclusion of the second half. Then have two round-robins, with each team meeting every other team once in each. The top-ranking team in each round-robin is also automatically in the play-offs.

Now we have a minimum of one and a maximum of four teams in the finals. If there is only one, it is immediately and deservedly declared the champion. If there are two, they play off. If three, the teams with only one win each play off for the right to meet the team with two. If there are four, they have an AB-CD play-off.

Under such a system the regular season standings would have some significance, the round-robins would be a sort of Stanley Cup series and the final play-offs—if any—would be a super-attraction for the fans.

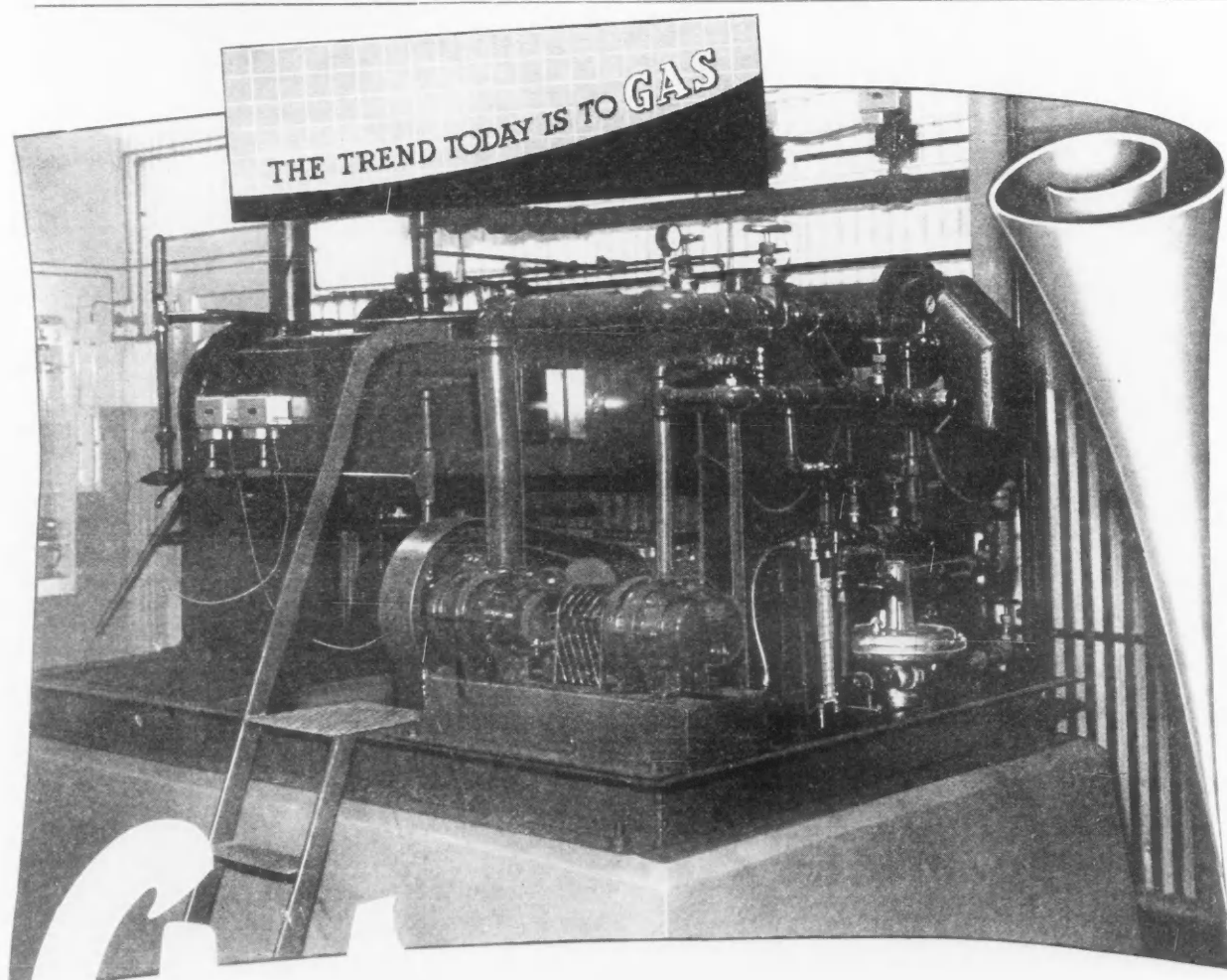
Maybe they will say it sounds screwy, but look who's talking!

THE boys who select the all-star teams are off on their annual field day. To date they have picked three out of seven regular goalies, ten out of fourteen regular defencemen, eleven out of twenty-one regular forwards, and eight out of seven coaches. An entire Toronto team has been picked, to say nothing of three Detroit defencemen and four Boston forwards.

The significance which may in general be attached to all-star selections is well illustrated by the recent sad plight of a leading Toronto sports columnist and peripatetic rugby coach who last Fall chose an all-Canadian football team for the Canadian edition of an American weekly. On a radio quiz show he was asked whom he had selected. He named twelve players apparently at random, because all that most of them had in common with his selections was that they wore uniforms too.

However, it's the all-star picking season and the fever is contagious. No one seems to have selected a team based on the one other stand and besides goals and assists to be credited to hockey players' credit penalty records. On this basis we find Detroit's Orlando and Montreal's Goupille a cinch for the defence-ends with a combined total (at this writing) of 139 minutes spent on the outside looking in. The centre is Watson of the Rangers. On the wings are Benoit of Canadiens and Wares of Detroit. The forwards have 395 minutes to their dubious credit.

The goalies appear to have spent all their time on the ice where they belong and so—this is the delightful feature of this all-star team—you can take your choice.



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Conservative Party Must Strengthen Its Ranks

The Conservatives have a mandate too. They should cease trying to share power and authority with the Liberals and concentrate on providing the best "loyal opposition" this country has had.

First of all, says Mr. Sweezy, let the Conservative Party strengthen its ranks by taking in some new young blood.

BY R. O. SWEZEY

servative Party at Ottawa abandons the idea of seeking a free ride and joint-account orgy with the Liberal Party, future good government of the people by the people and for the people would seem to be in for some radical shaking up.

Is it not reasonable therefore to urge upon the Conservative Party to seek some new blood and some energetic young men for their ranks, because they have little to offer their country today, thanks perhaps in

large part to the egotism of former leadership?

Also they must learn all over again about the nobility of their traditional and constitutional duties, especially in these dark days when the future outlook is so full of menacing shadows, unless by default they should prefer to surrender to a precarious form of future government fostered by a group of political elements who

would inevitably succeed to power by the time honored rule.

And in this regard it must not be forgotten that the people have a habit of venting their displeasure with governments by throwing them out of power regardless of the type or blend of those who would thus inherit the reins of government.

If the Conservative Party purposes strengthening its position no doubt the early appointment of a permanent leader is desirable, but right

here is where it may stumble and might well be set back for a generation as the Liberal Party in England has been. There is undoubtedly good leadership material among young men of this country just now who have not been heard from. Then why would not this be a good time for some of them to get acquainted with the Conservative Party and make their influence felt before the old political nags make another mistake in the selection of a leader?

SHORTLY after England emerged victoriously from the last world war her people, with thankless brusqueness thrust Lloyd George and his Union Government out of office, replacing them, by the time-worn custom, with the group that hitherto had been the "Opposition Party."

Britain's wartime Union Government had absorbed most of the men of the two old line parties known as Liberals and Conservatives, so that the official opposition party became a composition of remnants comprising several kinds of radicals, some of them with strange conceptions of reform and of the future safety of state. These were the men who, under the name of the Labor Party, succeeded the Lloyd George Government, and whilst many of their reform measures were good this new Party as a whole was permeated with incompetence and weird theories of foreign appeasement.

Blandly, and not without stupidity, this new British peace-time Government jointly with the United States loaned Germany vast sums of money which she used for rearmament to resume her European aggression. Meanwhile Great Britain's armaments were discarded and her Navy was starved for a period of twenty years. Thus we entered the second world war, and now a new Union Government has taken over in England, where no doubt a new element also is already developing into His Majesty's loyal opposition in order that history's repetition may be fulfilled.

In Canada we went through the last war with a so-called Union Government, but it was not so in reality, for the old Liberal Party retained its identity and remained the official opposition party in Parliament. Several radical political groups were born in Canada during that period and might well have seized political power when the war government was thrown out, had it not been for the fact that the old line Liberal Party at Ottawa refused to merge with the Conservatives into a Union Government.

Today, however, the Liberal Party is in power, with a war-time mandate recently given it by the people, but then comes from certain newspapers and from leaders of the Conservative Party a whining cry for the Conservatives to be taken into joint account with the Liberals in the conduct of the war and in the vast expenditures involved therein.

Loyal Opposition

If the Conservatives are not all blind to the merits of Democracy surely some of them must realize that their present mandate is to provide the best "loyal opposition" that this country has ever had, and that they should cease trying to share power and authority with the Liberal Party, whose mandate is of such recent date and such positive declaration. Besides, the dearth of outstanding material among the forty-one Conservative members of the House should be in itself reason enough to quell any suggestion for merging the two parties.

Our alternative to a strong and vigorous Conservative Party in opposition appears to be a gradual building up and merging of several tiny parties cherishing malcontents, socialists, radicals and conscientious objectors, but nearly all of them are imbued with the idea that the country owes them a living. Being so composed the better men among them can hardly overcome such a handicap. So unless the Con-

This young couple bought
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and the
income
to maintain it



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But after a year or two of household bills, John began to see that providing *adequately* for his family wasn't as simple as it looked. It wasn't that living costs were more than he could afford *now*, . . . but what would happen, he wondered, if he were no longer there to earn for his family? His life insurance would be enough to take care of things for a year or two, but after that . . . what?

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HEAT AND LIGHT	_____
EDUCATION	_____
MEDICAL CARE	_____
MISCELLANEOUS	_____
TOTAL	_____

Now, estimate what monthly income your present savings might be expected to provide. Will they cover even these fundamental necessities?

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THE HITLER WAR

Next - - the Battle of the Balkans?

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE situation in the Balkans has developed a fascinating new aspect with the decision of the Yugoslavs to resist, the resumption of an offensive attitude by the Turks, and Hitler's strange inaction in face of the British landings in Greece. I must admit that after the unhampered German occupation of Bulgaria I didn't expect Yugoslavia, virtually surrounded by five Axis countries, to be able to resist giving in gradually to German demands though I never dreamed for a minute that she would put troops in the field against us. Nor did I expect that Hitler, his move into Bulgaria carried through without a hitch, would stand by and allow us to bring forces into Greece to meet him. I looked for him to swoop on Salonika, cutting off Yugoslavia from the

outside world and blocking that Balkan gateway to us once and for all. All I can say is that, in this case, I am delighted to have been wrong.

That Hitler has not already moved, but is waiting around while we pour troops and supplies into Greece, and possibly Turkey as well, and while the Greeks, Turks, Yugoslavs and ourselves perfect staff arrangements, can only mean one of two things:

either he feels himself in too awkward a position to do so, or he is waiting to spring a trap on us. His great efforts to force the surrender of the Yugoslavs and the insistent reports of his troop concentrations opposite the Russians in Bessarabia argue that he feels his position too uncertain and needs to recast his plans.

His initial plan for a Balkan solution has now signally failed. It failed by stages. The Italian collapse in Cyrenaica freed Wavell's army for early action elsewhere. Backed by that victory Mr. Eden was able to gain Turkey's unqualified pledge to stand by her alliance and, as it now seems, definite commitments as to what she would do if Greece and Yugoslavia resisted Germany. Greece, assured that the Turks would continue to support them with a large army on the German flank, defied Hitler's summons to settle the Albanian War at once and send the RAF out of the country. The Greeks decided to stand their ground against the Germans as well as the Italians, and took that momentous step, before which every other small victim of Hitler's has always hesitated until too late, of inviting in a British expeditionary force.

A People's Decision

The arrival of a British Army in the Balkans, Turkey's pledge to fight if they did, the passing of the Lease-Lend Bill and Mr. Roosevelt's speech, the launching of a great British air offensive against Germany and the complete failure of the Italian spring offensive in Albania all combined to bring over Yugoslavia. The Serbian Army chiefs and almost the entire people had always been pro-Ally and against surrender to Germany, and they now forced Prince Regent Paul and his government to abruptly halt their side-slip towards the Axis or face revolution in the country.

The decisive point in Yugoslavia's drift towards the Axis was reached, according to able *New York Times* correspondent C. L. Sulzberger, on Thursday, March 6, when the government were forced to substitute an

offer to sign a non-aggression pact with Hitler for the agreement which he was demanding, probably calling for demobilization of the Yugoslav Army, permission for the passage of German troops through Yugoslavia, and admission of a German "security force" to guard the railways and the Danube, vital artery of Germany's whole south-eastern position. The final crisis was passed on the following Thursday, with the Provincial Governors from all over the country reporting that the people demanded resistance and that submission to Hitler would mean revolution. This, it must be noted, corresponded with the opening of a mighty British air offensive which proved that Britain could hold Germany's main air strength in Western Europe, and the passing of the American Lease-Lend legislation, which assured that the United States would replace British losses and see her through to victory.

This fortnight during which Hitler was held up waiting for the Yugoslav decision provided the opportunity for our landing in Greece without German interference. While he still had a chance of overcoming Yugoslavia by threats Hitler hesitated to violate even a corner of her territory, and without doing this his drive on Salonika would have been restricted to a single attack emerging from the narrow valley of the Struma. When it developed into a certainty that the Yugoslavs would fight, and the big Italian offensive which was to have tied the Greeks to the Albanian Front failed, releasing Greek troops for the Macedonian frontier, the Turks stood defiant and Russian intentions remained obscure. Hitler had to stand by and allow the British to land. It seems that either he did not have the necessary forces disposed to meet these varied threats, or he was most reluctant to open fighting down here.

No More Half-Measures

It has been suggested that Hitler was merely waiting to trap our expeditionary force in Greece, as he did in Norway and in Flanders. Our High Command had naturally to consider this possibility seriously, before risking Wavell's fine force. From what one can learn, it has scrupulously avoided the errors of the earlier campaigns in going into Greece. The air force, instead of being left almost completely out of the calculations, as in Norway, was established first. Some squadrons had already been in Greece for months, for the Albanian campaign; others were apparently flown over from Libya ahead of the expedition. Nor are these composed of the splendid but obsolete *Gladiators* which were finally sent to a suicide end on the frozen lakes of Norway, but of modern *Hurricanes*. Some have already gone into action in Albania and revolutionized the air war there.

Secondly, the expeditionary force to Greece will consist not of the unseasoned territorials sent to Norway, but of troops seasoned and successful in the new warfare, welded into a powerful working team and led by a brilliant general. Full staff plans for the movement had undoubtedly been worked out with the Greeks and Turks in advance; in the case of Belgium and Holland, these countries' rigid conception of the duties and safeguards of neutrality prevented the making of such plans. Finally, the debarkation in Greece is being carried out at ports far from enemy bomber bases and well behind our advanced fighter defences.

It must be accepted that Hitler, too, is reinforcing to meet the new situation. There can be no doubt but that he has the men, the tanks and the planes, if he cares to shift them this way, to intimidate the Russians, crush the Yugoslavs, throw back the Turks, take Salonika and possibly defeat our expeditionary force. But such a complete and satisfactory settlement could not be

achieved in a matter of a fortnight or so, such as sufficed for Norway and the tidying up of his Scandinavian flank. It would take several months at least and the diversion of a very large German effort. And by that time Hitler's opportunity for winning the war in Western Europe would have passed forever, as American plane reinforcements assure Britain's unchallengeable superiority in the air.

Yugoslavia's Risks

It seems likely that such an argument must have been strongly presented by Mr. Eden in favor of a common stand in the Balkans, and must enter into the Turkish, and more particularly the Yugoslav, calculations. For it must be admitted that if Hitler did decide to clean up the Balkans Yugoslavia would be in a most perilous position. The Germans would make a dead set to wipe her out, and her northern border, along the Danube, is as open to German armored columns as were the plains of Poland, while the routes by which we could send her support are few and poor. A vital consideration would be the securing of the Vardar route northwards from Salonika, the only main line railway connection between us and Yugoslavia. The Germans are poised within 25 miles of the Vardar, down in the extreme south-west corner of Bulgaria. But they are in a precarious position here, as the Yugoslavs would be poised within six miles of the German line of supply in the adjoining Struma valley. It would be a bold German commander who would assemble a large force in the Struma under these conditions, but German military leaders are rather strong on boldness, and if the move were successful it would pay very big dividends.

Our alternative line of access to Yugoslavia from the south lies through the Monastir Pass, to the west of the Vardar, and carrying a branch railway line from Salonika. It may be worth recalling that General Sarraill had difficulty in feeding ten divisions with this line, when he took Monastir in 1916. Trucking across from Monastir (Bitoly) to



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ASSETS—January 1st, 1941

Cash on deposit—Banks and Trust Companies	\$ 826,187.06
Bonds and Stocks—Canadian Insurance Department Valuations	1,722,671.00
Interest Accrued	26,950.00
Balance (not over 90 days) payable by Agents	425,543.43
Balance payable by Reinsurers	33,894.85
Real Estate for use by Company	111,697.87
	\$6,141,244.21

LIABILITIES—offsetting

Reserve against possible depreciation of Bonds, Stocks, etc.	\$ 300,000.00
Reserve for Taxes	53,300.44
Payable for Dividend declared for Shareholders	100,000.00
Reserve for Contingent Commissions to Agents	35,983.47
Reserve for Expenses due and accrued	17,684.41

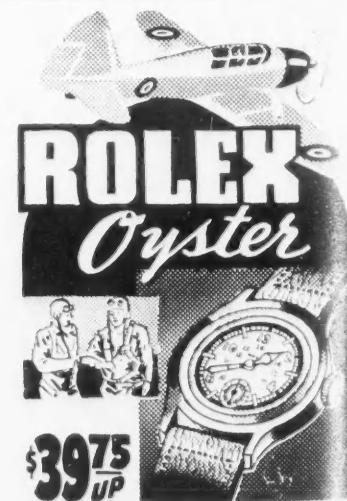
For Satisfaction and Protection of Policyholders, as follows:

Reserve for Unearned Premiums	\$1,071,277.00
Canadian Insurance Department Standard	476,554.44
Funds of Reinsurers held under agreements	409,576.48
Losses under adjustment	

CAPITAL (fully paid)	\$2,000,000.00
NET ASSETS	1,681,367.97
	\$3,681,767.97
	\$5,639,175.89
	\$6,141,244.21

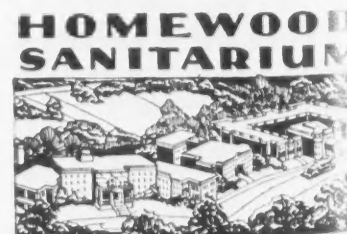
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Lake Ochrid would bring us to another rail line running up to Skoplje and beyond. This is the country, the rough Serbian highlands, in which any prolonged Yugoslav resistance would be carried out. The northern part of the country, with Belgrade, would probably have to be abandoned at the outset.

By a sharp effort to clean the Italians out of Albania entirely, which would undoubtedly be part of our plan, we could open up the Dalmatian coast of Yugoslavia and gain two rail lines to the interior at Dubrovnik and another at Split. One can imagine what effect on the Italians the appearance of even, say, two Yugoslav divisions on their other flank would have. They would crumple, provided they hadn't previously been stiffened by Germans. As it is the Italians have had to divert forces to cover the Yugoslav border, and the Greeks and British ought to shortly develop a strong drive against Valona. A very important outcome of a complete clean-up in Albania would be the freeing of the veteran Greek Army to give its whole attention to the Germans.

If Hitler continues to delay action it would be desirable for us to pour supplies in to the Yugoslavs before hostilities begin. We might be willing enough to do this, with the prospect of their replacement by the United States in a few months' time, but our supply line, too, is restricted. If I may be permitted to say so once

again, the German air threat in Sicily is intended to force us to send our supply convoys by the three-and-a-half-times-longer route from Britain to Greece, around the Cape of Good Hope, and thus severely throttle the amount of assistance which we can give to Balkan nations or the activity which we can undertake ourselves there. Fortunately by no means all of our supplies have to come from England and make this 15,000 mile journey. India, only 4500 miles away, now makes all kinds of ammunition, guns up to 6-inch size, and altogether about half of the many thousands of items which make up a modern army's equipment. Still, it would have been a fine stroke if, as British military writers were beginning to cautiously suggest at the turn of the year, we had been able to instal ourselves in Sicily and take complete control of the Central Mediterranean.

The Income Tax Man

BY J. A. OASTLER

IN STATURE he is what would be affectionately known as "a little guy" but he's like a plug of dynamite with a wallop!

When Colin Fraser Elliott was going to the University of Toronto, he was an expert wrestler. Now he has the rest of income-getting Canada on the mat. The holds he uses are fair enough but try anything dirty and you'll find your financial arm and neck broken.

You'll be hearing from Fraser any day now. If you pay your income tax on time you'll receive a nice regulation form as a receipt, bearing a facsimile of his signature. If you don't pay up, well you'll be hearing from him anyway.

Because the young fellow who entered Osgoode Hall to become a lawyer, switched to an engineer and ended up as an artilleryman, is now Canada's Commissioner of Income Tax.

It is doubtful if there was ever a more popular man for a more unpopular job. At heart he is a prince of a fellow; it is only his duty that makes him a tax-collector.

A golfer of sorts, he would gladly close his eyes to a few shot-saving manoeuvres by any hard pressed opponent at his Rivermead Golf Club just outside of Ottawa. It is all right on the score card but not on the income tax return. Friendship ceases for Fraser Elliott it has to when he sits down at his desk and takes up the job of gathering a large portion of Canada's taxes.

A Rotarian, he joins in the community singing and club jests with the rest of the members and is one of them, just as though in an hour

Will Hitler, counting on this long, thin supply line of ours and on Russian timidity, decide to force through a Balkan solution? That will be one of the most important decisions of the war. A diversion of his force and attention in this direction cannot help but weaken or postpone his attack on Britain. It would lighten his pressure on Vichy. Any check or defeat might bring Russia in against him. His valuable Balkan supply bin would be gutted, if not lost. And most important of all, his vital oil supply would be thrown into the front line of battle, when his plan all along has been to throw out a defensive screen around it.

I think that we may await the beginning of the Battle of the Balkans with confidence that, no matter how it comes out, it will have contributed to our ultimate defeat of Germany.

or two he would not have to forget it all and make them just a list of names on a sheet that had to be investigated in fairness to the millions of Canadians he does not know personally.

IT WAS a bad day for tax dodgers when Fraser Elliott came back safe from overseas. Then he enlisted with the Ministry of Finance as a solicitor in the Income Tax branch.

His training as a lawyer, engineer and artilleryman stood him in good stead. He was soon known as keen, practical and straight-shooting.

When the League of Nations sought frantically for an expert on direct taxation to iron out the multiple problems of international income taxing, Fraser Elliott got the call.

He has saved the Canadian taxpayer millions of dollars—strange as that may seem. Once the United States drew up an act to tax Canadians 10 per cent on any income earned in the United States. The Ottawa authority packed his brief case and slid off quietly to Washington. When he came back the tax had been reduced to five per cent.

Maybe there is a wrestling mat somewhere in the Capitol.

FRASER ELLIOTT was born in Winnipeg and educated at Toronto. He entered Osgoode Hall to train as a lawyer, then studied at the School of Practical Science to become an engineer. He is both.

In 1917 he enlisted in the Seventh Battery, Second Brigade, First Division Field Artillery. It was on his return he took up the job of blasting the treasury's financial enemies out of their cunningly devised emplacements.

He checked back on wills that hid fruitful sources of undeclared taxation. He unearthed the secret ledgers of companies and individuals who had been paying tax on streamlined swindle sheets.

He taught everyone who came in contact with him that honesty is the best policy.

He lives that way himself. Any one, no matter how rich or poor, will get their money back if they make a mistake and pay too much. This, surprisingly, is often done. Woe betide the taxpayer who tries to slip a fast one across the corner of the plate.

Always giving the taxpayer the benefit of any doubt, always believing the other fellow is honest until he proves otherwise, Canada's chief tax collector is a fine fellow to get along with if you do your part.

But be sure to do it! Anyhow, you'll be hearing from him soon.

WILLKIE WILL COME

AS WE go to press the announcement comes from Ottawa that Mr. Wendell Willkie will speak in Toronto on March 24, on invitation of Prime Minister King, to open the campaign for the Canadian War Services Fund. This announcement is extremely gratifying to SATURDAY NIGHT, which was the first journal to suggest that Mr. Willkie should be invited to Canada, and which has been in correspondence with him to that end since before his visit to England.



Made from rubbish waste of Swedish paper factories, this is one of the 90,000 crepe-paper waistcoats which the German government is permitting Sweden to send to France where the clothing shortage is becoming acute.

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To stand up against life today, perfect vitality is essential!

Often if you're rundown, easily upset, it shows your body may be *hungry* for more Vitamin B₁. You can get this Vitamin in Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast—one of the greatest *natural* storehouses of Vitamin B₁, and *all* the B Complex Vitamins. Try eating one cake in the morning when you get up and one cake 1½ hour before supper, to help restore your body functions to normal and keep them that way.

UNFAILING! Today—after 70 years Fleischmann's is Canada's favorite fresh yeast for baking because it never fails you. If you bake at home always use Fleischmann's and be sure of light, tasty bread. Ask your grocer for it—today!

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DON'T HAPPEN
WILL
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This destruction was caused by the failure of a welded patch on a fire tube boiler.

POWER, the all-important servant of Industry! Keep it under control—exerting itself at its appointed tasks—and you are scarcely conscious of its might. Give it a chance for a break-away and there is no fury like it!

The failure of a welded patch on a fire tube boiler (as was involved in the disaster pictured above); a weakened seam in a pressure vessel; an incipient crack in a turbine rotor, engine shaft or flywheel—can end up in a plant dismembered, workers injured or killed.

But for every power-plant accident of this sort, The Boiler Inspection Company's inspection record shows scores that *didn't* happen—that were prevented by early discovery of some hidden flaw or weakness, thus sparing owners heavy costs, including those of business interruption.

With 65 years of experience, over 1,500,000 inspections, a field force of 10

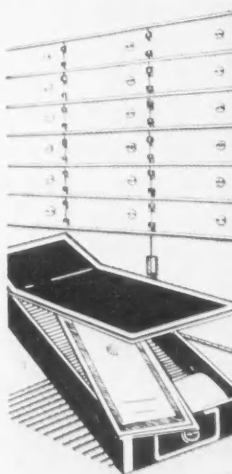
highly trained inspectors and supervisors giving *all* their time to the exacting problems of power-plant insurance—The Boiler Inspection Company has probably *prevented* more industrial-power accidents than all other organizations of its kind in Canada.

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The Boiler Inspection Company employs a complete engineering staff devoted solely to the study of power-equipment accident causes and the means of preventing them and, with 23 companies registered at Ottawa for the transaction of boiler and machinery insurance, alone covers over 50 per cent of Canada's insured power equipment.



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"Dad's always doing nice things for me and Mom.

"Take my plane, for instance. When Mom told him I wanted a real gas model—he helped me build it over week-ends. And last night, he brought home a new motor for it, so it'll fly circles round any planes the other fellows have!

"It sure is swell to have a Dad like that!"

You're right, Bobby—but there's something else that you don't know about. Something that is mighty important, too!

You see, your Dad isn't just thinking of the nice things he can do for you and Mother right now. He's thinking of the future, too.

With the helpful counsel of his Prudential agent, he has planned far ahead. There's a college education for you in his life insurance plan . . . and security for your mother just as long as she lives.

Some day, Bobby, you'll look back and understand how much that protection means in peace and happiness in your home. Then you'll realize even more what a swell Dad you really have!

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After 20 years the premium is reduced, unless you convert the temporary protection to permanent insurance at a higher premium rate.

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

War Gets Things Done

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE most widespread source of bewilderment among ordinary Canadians today is, I am confident, the fact that a nation which could not, five years ago, raise the necessary money to put a few hundred thousand unemployed citizens to work on producing things which would add to the health, comfort and happiness of the whole population, is now able without difficulty to raise vastly greater sums to put a few hundred thousand citizens to work fighting Germany and to provide them with very expensive implements of destruction with which to diminish the health, comfort and presumably also happiness of the Germans.

I do not mean that these bewildered Canadians are angry about raising the money to fight Germany; far from it. But they are puzzled about why we couldn't raise the money five years ago for the other purpose. They point out that if we had raised it then we should today have assets dollar for dollar against all that we raised, whereas against what we are raising now for war purposes we shall have nothing at the end of the war except our freedom, which we had before anyhow but which the Germans would like to take away from us.

Not a few of these bewildered Canadians are coming to the conclusion that it must be some defect in the monetary system that made it impossible to raise money for useful works in 1935 and makes it possible to raise larger sums for defence in 1941. Some of them think that the bankers are at the bottom of it; that the bankers determine whether money shall be raised for capital purposes anyhow, that they saw no profit in letting it be raised for useful works during the depression, but that they have to let it be raised in war for the defence of their own interests. This is the real basis of the demand for the taking of the control of the money supply away from the bankers.

Up the Wrong Tree

On this point, it seems to me, our bewildered Canadians are barking up the wrong tree. The bankers are no doubt the machinery through which money is raised for capital purposes; but they are machinery and not the controllers of machinery. Whenever there are people who have money which they want to put into capital investments, and other people who have capital projects which they want to get money for, the bankers will function as the machinery to bring them together. They make a profit out of doing so, and banks are run for profit. There are however times when there are few people with capital projects for which they want to get money—few, because the general outlook for making money out of new projects is poor, and few people with confidence enough in the prospect of making a profit out of new capital projects to be willing to put their money into them. The bankers are there with their machinery, but there is nobody there to impart the impulse to the machinery, nobody who wants to use it. This is what is called a period of depression, and it would unquestionably be possible for the state, which can afford to do things without worrying about incurring some loss in the process, to fill the place of the absent promoters of capital projects, and to ask for money for some capital projects of its own, offering the owners of the money, not a profit out of the earnings of the projects, but a guaranteed interest return out of the public exchequer. What our bewildered Canadian friends want to know is why the state cannot be induced to do this sort of thing in time of depression, and can be induced to do this sort of thing on a vastly larger scale in time of war.

The answer, it seems to me, lies in the differing degrees of intensity with which the nation wants the

things that it would have to order and pay for in time of depression and in time of war respectively. A nation which has gone to war, and which has preserved its morale and its will-to-win, wants victory as desperately as any nation can want anything. It cares nothing about cost. If it has decided, through its representatives, that it must have ten million dollars worth of tanks, it cares nothing about the ten million dollars.

It does, of course, care that it shall get tanks to the value of ten million dollars at a decent market price; it does not like the idea of throwing its money away on inefficient tank makers or piratical politicians; but that is another matter. The fact that it will have to pay interest on the ten million dollars for years and years does not disturb it in the least. Debt is nothing if it is the price of deliverance.

Unemployment is a very different matter. Ten million dollars spent merely on keeping citizens employed (when private enterprise is not willing to employ them at a living wage) and on providing the community with a new skating-rink or town hall or some mileage of good roads or some better housing for the depressed classes is a matter that needs thinking about. The sense of urgent necessity is not there. Some members of the community will say to themselves that really after all unem-

whole it would be far better to do away with; but the buildings are there, they are usually the only means by which any revenue at all can be extracted from the ownership of the land, and the owners are likely to be much annoyed at finding their tenants drawn away by better accommodation provided to a large extent at the public expense. This of course is very wrong, but it is also very human, and it explains to a great extent the substantial failure of the movement in all parts of Canada in favor of better housing and slum replacement.

This I believe to be the most essential point in the whole problem: that expenditures on war involve no competition with any private undertaking, or indeed with anybody except the enemy; while expenditures on works of public amenity in peace and at home tend, after a certain limited class has been provided for, to become competitive with one kind of private undertaking or another. The impact of the depression, which was exceptionally heavy on the building industries, could have been greatly mitigated in Canada by a big publicly-financed housing scheme, and the health and efficiency of the whole population would have substantially improved thereby, for in 1936 there were more than 25 per cent of the population of Canadian cities of 30,000 and over living in accommodations of less than one room per person, while in some cities the proportion was as high as 40 per cent, and a similar condition existed widely in the rural parts of the prairie provinces; and a habitation of much less than one room per person is not a good living condition. But it was not the bankers or the monetary system that prevented this housing scheme although now supporting equally expensive undertakings in connection with the war; it was the public opinion of the country.

The Compelling Motive

The plain truth is that for the sake of victory in the present contest Canadians are willing even to run the risk of the breakdown of their monetary system, though most of them hope that that will not prove to be necessary. They would not have been willing to run any such risk for the sake of ending unemployment. After all, if we do not win the war our monetary system will be broken down anyhow by the Germans, as the monetary system of France is being already. For public acts which need a very compelling motive, war is vastly the most compelling; it makes us willing to face risks and make experiments that we would not venture upon under any other circumstances.

When I read in a Canadian publication that "Every boy in Canada could have a university education, every child plenty of good nourishing food, every family a good home, every community good roads and utilities, for less than we will now raise to finance our part in the war," I have to agree. But when the same writer goes on to conclude from this that "Some change in our financial set-up seems almost as necessary to the preservation of democracy in America as the defeat of the totalitarian powers," I have to demur. The financial set-up will do the job all right, if the people want it done. But they just simply have not wanted it done, in the days of peace, in the way that they want it done now in the days of war. Would the man who wrote this article have accepted, for the purpose of providing university educations, good homes and a universal supply of good food, the taxation, on himself and his business, that he now accepts cheerfully for the purpose of defending Canada from the Germans? Of course he wouldn't. Why then blame "our political and financial leadership" and "our financial set-up"? Why not blame our selves?

QUARREL'S END

I TOOK me loaded creel av turf
And climbed the windy crown;
And close we passed as I went up
While he came stridin' down.

I passed widout a look or word,
He coldly did the same;
I'd sworn by all the blessed saints
I'd never speak his name.

If turf-creels make a heavy load,
Sure, hate is heavier still;
Yet never a sign I'd give to him
As we passed on that lone hill.

But hills are hard, wid turf piled high,
And a gerril faith, has to rest;
He stopped and turned, and all at waist
I was held against his breast!

ARTHUR STRINGER.

ployment is largely the fault of the unemployed; if they were willing to work for less wages somebody would be willing to employ them; why should the whole community have to go into debt ten million dollars to buy itself some roads or town halls that it can perfectly well do without? It is not the bankers alone who say this; it is all sorts of citizens representing all sorts of interests.

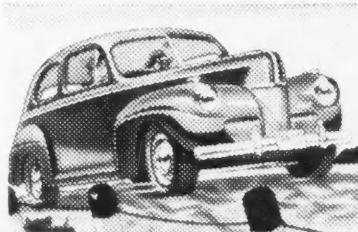
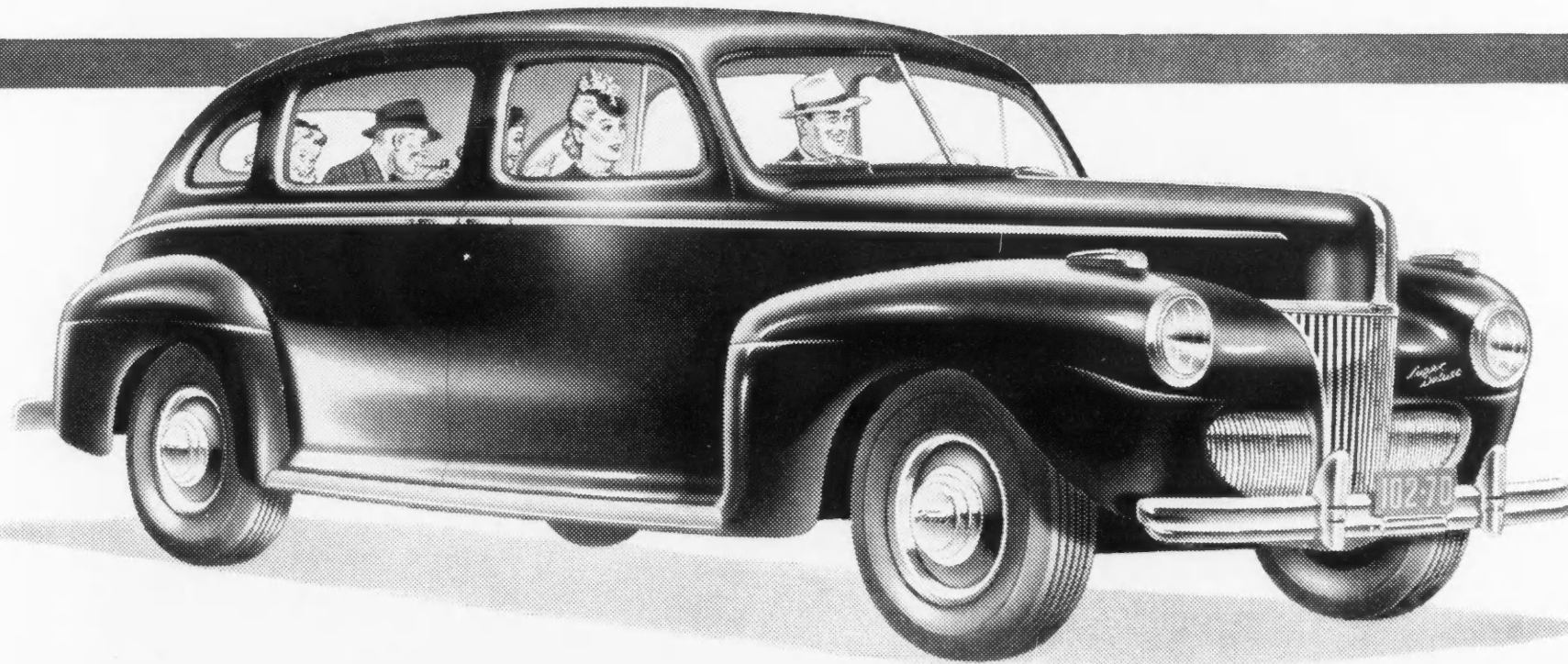
Competes With Citizens

And furthermore, after a certain obvious field of public activity has been exhausted, there remain very few capital projects upon which the state can embark (when private enterprise capital projects are not being put forward or are not receiving public support) without getting into some sort of competition, remote or direct, with some kind of already established private enterprise. And people engaged in private enterprise do hate being competed with by the state, with the aid of the public credit. A town hall obviously does not compete with anybody; there are no private enterprises running town halls. But a publicly-owned concert hall, which might be a very useful addition to the equipment of a civilized Canadian city, will certainly compete with other forms of entertainment. As for housing, probably the most urgently needed of public improvements, it is inevitably in the most direct competition with large masses of capital investment owned by private citizens. A slum may not be a highly remunerative investment and may be something which in the interests of the community as a

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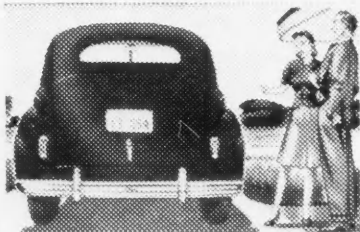
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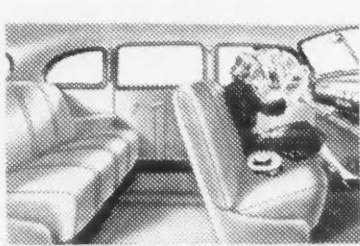
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Look at the great, elongated body, the sweeping curves in which running boards have almost disappeared. Step through the broad doors into the spacious interior. See the extra seat room, the broad expanse of windshield and windows giving greater vision.

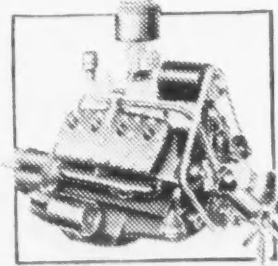
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Alberta Bills Alarm Oil Operators

BY T. E. KEYES

LAST week the Alberta Legislature had before it two bills, numbers 39 and 44, both pertaining to the oil industry. They give the government wide powers over the exploration and operation of oil or mineral resources.

Bill No. 44, which has received its third or final reading, permits the government to join with other owners of undeveloped mineral resources in the province with a view to the development of such resources on a unit plan, all owners participating to share in the expense of such operation as well as in the revenue derived therefrom.

The Minister of Lands and Mines, the Hon. Mr. Tanner, assured the members of the Legislature that at the present time the government does not intend to enter in the oil business, and no appropriation has been made for this purpose in the 1941 estimates.

Regardless of these assurances by the minister, some members of the oil industry view this new legislation with alarm, as it provides that the government could at any time engage in the development of its oil resources. The Province of British Columbia is already in this phase of the oil business.

However, when one considers this bill, along with section 44 of Order-in-Council No. 279-41 dated March 6,

Oil men in Alberta are greatly concerned over the provisions of two provincial measures designed to give the Government wide powers over the exploration and operation of oil and other mineral resources.

The writer discusses Bills 39 and 44 and says that if they become effective the raising of capital for Alberta oil development will be even more difficult in the future than it has been in the past.

it is reasonably clear that the government, at the moment, has in mind conservation of oil and gas, orderly and equitable development of areas where the mineral rights are owned by the province, and others such as the C.P.R. and the Hudson's Bay Co. Bill No. 39 is even more contentious than Bill No. 44 and as this is written it has not received its final reading.

Hard on Operators

According to government officials the purpose of Bill No. 39 is merely to have some control over geological and geophysical parties working in the province. It is stated that in previous years some of these parties have come and gone without saying a word to anyone.

If the bill passes as presently

drafted all geological and geophysical parties will be required to obtain a license from the government before they start work. When the survey is completed the results or full information must be made available to the government.

As the bill now stands no provision is made which would assure the operator that he could file on the land and reap the benefits of his expenditure in case important discoveries were made by his geophysical or geological crews. In fact if the government wished it could, after obtaining this information, which would have cost the operator a substantial amount of money, reserve this land for itself.

Another objection to furnishing reports to the government is that the information might leak out, and thus become available to other parties.

It has also been suggested in some quarters that Bill No. 39 contravenes the Professional Engineers Act and sections of the Security Frauds Act. Personally I can't see where Bill No. 39 in any way interferes with either act. However, should it by any chance contravene many sections or the powers of the Security Act, it would possibly be a blessing to the country.

I have lived in five provinces of Canada and likewise in the U.S.A., and have a fair knowledge of the various Securities Acts. I have come to the conclusion that we have far too many securities commissions in Canada and likewise too many regulations regarding, what might be termed "Trust investments" such as insurance companies, etc. In some cases these regulations defeat their own ends.

Difficult to Get Capital

For the last four years, it has been very difficult to raise money in Canada for any type of development regardless of its merits. This is in part due to governmental red tape and the sooner the "builder group" (or call them promoters if you wish) are relieved of this red tape the better it will be for this country. In the U.S.A., security regulations are possibly as strict as in Canada. However, while these regulations have made it difficult to finance new securities through public channels, other means have been provided to finance new developments of merit, through such bodies as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

In my opinion no Securities Commissioner should try to pass upon the merits of any proposition, and especially a wildcat oil proposition. The records show that about 80 per cent. of all new oilfields in the U.S.A. were discovered by small wildcaters. Several of these fields had been surveyed by the geologists and geophysical experts of the major companies and been condemned.

In view of these facts Securities Commissioners dealing with wildcat oil companies should merely see that the public who put up the money to finance development, should have a proper equity and that the money obtained from the public is used for the purpose for which it was obtained.

I have read with a great deal of interest a speech delivered in October, 1940, by A. I. Levorsen to the Independent Petroleum Association of America. It is published in the December 2, 1940, issue of *Oil Weekly* and anyone interested in oil development should read it. Mr. Levorsen is a past president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and more recently chairman of that association's research committee.

In effect he says there is still plenty of oil to be discovered in America, and that oil is where you find it, regardless of structural conditions.

Need "Wildcatting"

In discussing the East Texas, Burbank, Glenn Pool, Midway Sunset, East Coalingo and many other pools of this type, some of which are among the world's largest fields, Mr. Levorsen says "These are the fields which cannot be discovered by any of the current methods of geology and geophysics."

He advocates less scientific restraint in wildcatting, particularly where data is insufficient, and says, in such cases, "The best geology may well be to ignore orthodox geology completely and make the wildcat location on hunch, intuition, wiggle stick, fortune teller, acreage or what have you." "The point is to drill the hole. The detailed data of the dry ones will sooner or later build up a geological picture, which can be interpreted into terms of discovery."

Bill No. 39 will eventually provide the province of Alberta with a complete geological picture and some operators are afraid that when this stage is reached, the government will enter the oil picture.



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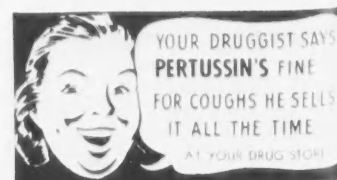


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Wavell, The Balkans' Sword

BY HERBERT A. MOWAT

What about General Wavell in the Balkans? Military experts are speculating on the result when, for the first time, the German General Staff comes to grips with a foe worthy of its steel in the blitz of mechanized warfare. The Germans will face the most resourceful commander of modern armies, most highly qualified both by his record and training to deal them shattering blows. His habit is that of the offensive. This sketch of Sir Archibald Wavell outlines the facts about him which make him a menace to the land forces of the Reich.

IN THIS war the power and precision of the German Army in action has produced in the popular mind a legend of near-invincibility. Speculation on the outcome of the issue joined in the Balkans between the Nazi forces and the armies commanded by General Wavell thus becomes one of breathtaking interest. Sir Archibald Wavell is about to measure his generalship against the much vaunted German General Staff, and throughout the world—particularly in the British Empire and the United States—the initial results of battle are awaited with confidence by some and a suspicion of trepidation by others.

Let it be remembered that in the field of military endeavor the Germans originate very little. Their blitzkrieg technique of last summer was the brain-child of a British staff officer, Major-General Fuller, who enunciated in 1922 its principles, proven and reduced to practice by the British Army experiments of the succeeding decade. These mechanized warfare trials in manoeuvre, undertaken as a result of pressure from Wavell and staff officers of his school of thought, resulted not only in the partial mechanization of the British Army but in an even more radical reorganization of the new army of the Reich. The tank, their chief weapon of assault under the new plan, is a weapon of British origin; the airplane, which was co-ordinated with it to perfect the blitzkrieg, is certainly not of German origin; but the terrorization of civilians by the most wholesale and barbaric methods of all time was a fresh development whose origin can be attributed to the Germans alone. It is doubtful if it will ever again be as successful as it was in 1940—certainly in 1941 it will not.

Far From Daunted

The German method has been revealed, and Wavell is far from daunted at the prospect of coming to grips in the Balkans. He has two advantages over the defeated French. His communications will not be cluttered up by demented civilians, and he will not be subject to the air inferiority of the British and French in the Flanders of 1940. And with Wavell in command, if the Germans seize the initiative they will not retain it for long. Wavell loves the initiative, in two great wars has scarcely ever been without it and has an uncanny way of capturing it. His genius for surprise and for striking with overwhelming force at the most vulnerable point will likely upset the German program as effectively as did the impregnability of Britain. These Nazis have probably studied him more closely than we have. A close-up of Sir Archibald Wavell "Archie" to the rooms of the Middle East is generally reassuring to the public of the English-speaking world.

First of all, let us get this question of pronunciation settled. In a very informative article the New York Times instructs us by declaring the second syllable to be accentuated, though "Wavell" would rhyme with "excel." Then along comes a broadcast from Winston Churchill who puts the "wave" in Wavell to the prejudice of the "L," making it an appropriate word to rhyme with "naval." Perhaps the Prime Minister's authority in this matter may be regarded as conclusive, even without consideration of his emergency wartime powers!

We can mention first the fact about General Wavell concerning which we have the least information, his sense of humor. Until the publishing of "Allenby, a Study in Greatness," Sir Archibald Wavell's standard work translated and studied in every country where military science is a standard subject, was an historical-tactical book entitled "The Palestine Campaigns." A text book on a military topic can be as technical and as dry as a work on thermodynamics. This particular book is a headache to the general reading public, but a volume of absorbing interest to the military

technician whether he be British, American or German. It is the most masterful concise treatise extant on the kind of modern warfare represented by Allenby's campaigns, is written for students of strategical, tactical and other staff problems, and contains only the one sortie into the lay regions of mirth.

Discussing the renewal of the eternal race between armor and weapons as evidenced in the development of the modern tank, Wavell notes the increasing power of offensive equipment carried by the modern foot-soldier. He then advances the opinion that, ultimately, the best defence for the tank may be its speed. In a footnote he adds,

"Speed is, most unfortunately, a most expensive commodity; alike in battleships, motor-cars, racehorses and women a comparatively small increase in speed may double the price of the article."

It is quite true that the recent Libyan campaign is not blueprinted in "The Palestine Campaigns" but the conclusions the author draws from the experiences of Allenby's armies are highly suggestive of his methods of 1940 in Cyrenaica. It has been in the tradition of men of action to disdain the art of writing ever since the mediaeval knights set the fashion of regarding reading and writing as the menial tasks of priests and clerks. But one very significant fact of our age is that three of its men who command the attention of the world by their phenomenal force and ability are authors: Churchill, Hitler and Wavell. By this statement it is not merely inferred that they have published books; attention is directed to their astounding performance in having written books that in their own right have exerted a worldwide influence.

A Brain Truster

Members of the Great General Staff in Berlin have long recognized in Wavell the theorist who, by thorough experiment, establishes a fresh and sound operations technique. His influence, exerted unceasingly on the War Office, carried great weight in the decisions leading to the mechanization of the British Army. Based upon the British weapon, the tank, and upon the British experiments of the nineteen-twenties the Germans constructed in the thirties on an undreamed of, totalitarian scale the Panzer divisions that in 1940 shattered the armies of western continental Europe. Wavell's international reputation as a brain truster in modern methods is behind the statement of General Field Marshal von Keitel, Chief of the German General Staff, when he commented last autumn, even before the Libyan thunderbolt was launched,

"The British have only one good general—General Wavell—but he is very, very good."

How good a commander is General Wavell in the field of mechanized warfare? An American military expert, writing in what is claimed to be the world's greatest newspaper, has made the following statement:

"What the Nazis did in thickly populated Europe where concentra-

tions could operate on short radial lines, the British have done where distances are great and natural obstacles are exceedingly difficult. General Wavell's operations . . . are pronounced by observers who have followed them as being of almost incredible brilliance. Whatever the outcome of the war, this Libyan campaign will be regarded as one of history's most brilliant military achievements."

Wavell, the startlingly brilliant strategist and tactician, has had two military mentors of whose school of thought he is the modern torch-bearer (Allenby and Fuller).

His active service mentor was Allenby, the conqueror of Palestine on whose staff during the Great War Wavell served with great distinction. His book published last October by the Oxford University Press is a tribute to a great commander whose contribution to the career of the present Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East is a most vital one. In all his writings General Wavell pays almost reverential tribute to his former Chief, known to all ranks as "The Bull," whose roar could instantly galvanize all regimental and staff subordinates into high-speed effective action. A Great War apostle of mobility with the accent on speed, Allenby loosened up his campaigns in unique contrast to the war of positions into which armies had bogged down in France. His genius for reaching a decisive battle by means of his power of manoeuvre Wavell mentions in two sentences (1928) which could pass muster as a foreword of the 1940 Libyan campaign:—"General Allenby never wasted the advantage of surprise by neglecting the principle of concentration. When he struck his selected objective he struck with overwhelming force."

Lessons of Palestine

The intellectual was wrought into the personality of Allenby to such an extent that the volcanic temper of "The Bull" was not the liability it would have been to a lesser man. Wavell tells of his personality and character, the real secret of his greatness. But he mentions, too, his unceasing study of all subjects connected closely or distantly with his profession. The experiences of the Palestine campaigns under the stimulus of so forceful and intelligent a personality register in the book as one would expect with a young staff officer in his early thirties. Wavell summarizes the lessons of the Palestine operations:

(1) Mobility, which gives the power of surprise, should be the chief aim of the organization of our army.

(2) Training which gives the ability to manoeuvre . . . will restore to infantry the offensive power on the battlefield which many believed them to have lost."

In Fuller's early work (1922) lies much of the explanation of what General Wavell has since achieved in the field. General Fuller's revolutionary thesis was launched at the conservative moguls of the War Office in the following wholesale fashion in 1922:

"I have torn up the Old Testament of War in this book and have attempted to replace it by the first pages of a new one. . . . It is a mystery that, in a profession which may, at any moment, demand the risk of danger and death, men are to be found willing to base their work on the campaigns of Waterloo and Sedan when the only possible war that confronts them is the next one . . . we should mechanize our infantry by placing some in tanks, the attackers of positions; and some in cross-country buses the holders of positions."

After studying the work of Wavell in Northern Africa, General Fuller may be comforting his soul with a conviction he shares with many others that the master mind of modern mechanized warfare is today an asset of the British Army in the person and genius of General Wavell.

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A Great Sea Story

DELILAH, by Marcus Goodrich. Oxford, \$3.25.

THIS is the best book about the sea that has been written in many years. Several critics of greater eminence than I, who feel themselves justified in conferring immortality upon the living, have ranked Mr. Goodrich with Herman Melville. This is clearly unfair to both authors; Melville's manner, in which he succeeded magnificently, was romantic, whereas Mr. Goodrich's manner, in which he also succeeds magnificently, is realistic. Can it be that those critics who would box Melville and Goodrich up together are betrayed into this error by the latter's tumultuous and ungoverned use of words? It may be. For myself, I thought that *Delilah* would have gained immeasurably if it had been thoughtfully pruned of perhaps fifty pages of purple prose which slowed down the progress of the story.

Marcus Goodrich writes with the power and distinction which are only possible to man who knows his subject thoroughly. He has served in the U.S. Navy in several capacities and his descriptions of men and ships have the ring of authenticity. Indeed, and this may serve as a

criticism of almost all books about the sea, there is too much authentic detail for the landlubberly reader. I can, without great effort, conjure up a picture of a ship, but after I had tried to fit into my picture all the appurtenances of *Delilah* as described by Mr. Goodrich I was left with something which looked as though it might have been designed by Rube Goldberg. With most of us a very little technical detail goes a long way.

In spite of these criticisms—that the author is verbose and that he is unduly fascinated by the gadgets on ships—this is a fine story and I recommend it highly. When it is finished the reader knows the officers and crew of *Delilah* intimately, from the admirable Captain Brandon to the priggish seaman Warrington, from the ape-like O'Connell to the dreary cook Olgan; the portraits of the seamen are unforgettable. Within the story there is a magnificent shorter story, that of the monk who performed a peculiar service for the dying rascal Parker; the book finishes with a great description of a fight between berserk O'Connell and the blacksmith of the *Delilah*. This is a book which may take an honorable place with the great sea stories of our literature.

Canadian Author

ARTHUR STRINGER, by Victor Lauriston. Ryerson, \$1.75.

THE KING WHO LOVED OLD CLOTHES, by Arthur Stringer. McClelland & Stewart, \$2.00.

THE latest addition to that excellent series, *Makers of Canadian Literature*, is a book on Arthur Stringer by Victor Lauriston. Although Mr. Stringer has spent the greater part of his professional life in the United States we still claim him as a Canadian writer and he is proud that this should be so. Mr. Lauriston's book contains a biographical essay, selections from Mr. Stringer's prose and verse works, and a critical evaluation of these. It is interesting reading, excellent in itself and a reminder of the very romantic spirit which pervaded popular literary work before the first Great War. Arthur Stringer mastered and used with exceptional skill the formulas which produced successful fiction at that time; we have different formulas now, but there are qualities in his work which give it more than a passing value.

Published at the same time is a book of verse, *The King Who Loved Old Clothes*, by Mr. Stringer himself.

The verses are about Ireland; Arthur Stringer's mother was of Irish descent and he has a great fondness for that country. But it is the passion of the Irish-American which speaks in these poems and the sentiment which they contain is that of an age now passed. Since the Irish Revival we have become familiar with the poetry of real Irishmen and we know what a hard core it has and what a magnificent burden of thought and feeling it bears. Arthur Stringer's verses bear no more relation to this than the plays of Dion Boucicault bear to the Irish Drama of Synge and Sean O'Casey. The *Boston Herald* says of this book "Not since Yeats and Synge were surprising the world has such good Irish verse been given us." This statement throws an entirely new light on Boston erudition. To say no more, Yeats and Synge did not find it necessary to write in a dialect.

This is not to say that *The King Who Loved Old Clothes* is bad verse. It is charming and often felicitous, and doubtless it will find many delighted readers. But it is Irish-American rather than real Irish. Poets who know the old sow who eats her own farrow do not write of her in such soothing words.

Unsentimental Journey

THE DONKEY INSIDE, by Ludwig Bemelmans. Macmillan, \$3.50.

GOOD travel books are rare. Last week it was pleasant to praise Sean O'Faolain's excellent book about Ireland; this week it is a positive joy to recommend Mr. Bemelmans' account of his journeyings in Ecuador. His great virtue is that he never condemns. He observes and records, sometimes with sympathy and sometimes without it, but he never passes judgment. For example, Ecuador is dirty and Mr. Bemelmans hates dirt. But he endures bravely; Ecuadorians, he seems to say, may like dirt, and who am I to question their taste? He is the perfect traveller, for he never complains that the land of his pilgrimage is unlike his home.

This author has also the rare gift of imparting knowledge painlessly; he has none of that passionately instructive quality of mind which makes so many travel books boring and obscurely insulting in tone. When we close his book we have few statistics, but we have the spirit of Ecuador. Mr. Bemelmans tells us

what he, a highly civilized man, thought about a rather imperfectly civilized South American republic; the result is to give us a book about this district as good as Aldous Huxley's book on Central America, and that is high praise.

The characters in this book are almost all imaginary, and this fact sheds a vivid light on Mr. Bemelmans' powers of invention. One might have sworn that only Nature at her most prankish could have produced such eccentrics as Don Juan Palacios, Count de Ampurias y Montegazza, or Dr. Cyril Vigoroux the explorer, or Gerard de Kongaga the Armenian Minister. But the author claims them for his own, explaining that they are made up of many similar persons encountered in Ecuador. He has also much to say that is interesting about the activities of one Adolfo Hitler in that innocent republic.

The volume is illustrated by the author in his own peculiar and vivid style. It is a book which you will enjoy thoroughly and which you will re-read in a year's time with increased pleasure.

Your Week-End Book

I WITNESS

BY NORMAN ALLEY

Norman Alley was this war's only foreign cameraman in Germany. He photographed the historic withdrawal from Dunkerque—this is the story of his own experiences. \$3.50. LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. Publishers.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Not Nice to Macneice

POEMS 1925-1940, by Louis Macneice. Macmillan. \$3.00.

Readers who like to keep abreast of modern developments in poetry will welcome this collection of one hundred and fifty poems, chosen by Mr. Macneice as illustrative of his own work and poetic growth. Seventy of these pieces have never appeared before in book form and several of them were written after the outbreak of the present war; one, a long poem called *Autumn Journal*, gives an odd panorama of life in England in the autumn of 1938.

Louis Macneice is considered to be one of the most significant among the younger English poets of our day. He has many qualities which recommend him to readers who do not feel too sure of their ground with any poet later than Tennyson. His approach to poetry is direct; he means what he says, unlike the followers of T. S. Eliot who cloud their meaning in allusion and personal symbolism. He does not make his poetry the vehicle for a political creed, as do a large number of his contemporaries, some well known and many obscure. He does not take himself or his work too seriously, and this enables him to write in a pleasing variety of forms. So much to the good.

But the reader who compares Louis Macneice's work with the great body of English poetry (which is what his admirers would have us

do) must find the attitude toward life expressed in it rather poor-spirited; there is a tendency to whine. Pessimism we know and can appreciate; optimism we know and can tolerate; but what are we to say to this attitude which implies that life is mean, shabby and contemptible except in so far as it is capable of a wry interpretation by the poet? I think that we say that such work is immature, and that Mr. Macneice, for all his thirty-five years or so, is not yet grown up. But then, delayed adolescence has been the chief stock-in-trade of poets for the past twenty years.

We must wonder also why so stout a book, filled with poetry, should be lacking in one line which can be retained in the memory without strenuous effort. The poet suggests that his work should be read aloud; I tried the experiment and it was like eating a dry Shredded Wheat in a single mouthful. One of these days a real poet will be born in England or America and all these boys will be shivered into brittle smithereens. Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour: England hath need of thee.

Bad to Verse

BY JOHN REID

SELECTED POEMS by C. Day Lewis. Macmillan. 85c.

POETS OF TOMORROW. Cambridge poetry 1940. Macmillan. \$2.00.

C. DAY LEWIS'S *Selected Poems* is of similar format and price to a series issued by another publisher, and with those volumes forms an introduction to the work of contemporary poets. "comprehensive enough to satisfy those who have not the impulse to explore further." While not pining with the other panders (except in such unprinted poems as "Why do we all when seeing a Communist feel small?") there is concern with contemporary problems, more psychological than sociological, as with pals Auden and Spender. But it's poetry, not politics or Freud, that predominates here, and the latter were adopted, with misgivings perhaps, as standards of value have to be found to judge a sick civilization, and an anticipated Utopia was whatever you dreamed it would become.

"When the poet feels, as many did feel in the years immediately after the war, that there is no place for him in society, that civilization is ugly and incorrigible, that man has no real control over events, he is tempted to turn inwards . . . to pay out society for its neglect by writing esoterically and obscurely." Day Lewis has written elsewhere; and it some consider his work obscure, it hasn't the more whole-hogged turning inwards that one finds in the young Cambridge poets represented in *Poets of Tomorrow*, who, writing before a foreseen war, or during it, build on fantasy, ignoring the problems of their immediate predecessors and reacting against their influence. They tend more towards 'pure' poetry, and the most interesting, I found, was Nicholas Moore. Many show 'promise,' which can mean much or muck.

Tale of Betrayal

BY STEWART C. EASTON

TO SING WITH THE ANGELS, by Maurice Hindus. McClelland & Stewart. \$3.25.

OF ALL the journalists who covered the Munich crisis in 1938, and I think I missed none of the books that issued hot, scorching hot, from the presses before the end of the year, not one was able to identify himself so completely with the Czech point of view as Maurice Hindus. So perhaps it was inevitable that he should one day write a novel

about the Czechs. Here it is, *To Sing With The Angels*. No one with his knowledge of the subject could have failed to write a moving book. The story in itself was so dramatic that even an unskilled amateur, or some peripatetic sampler of ideologies like Sir Philip Gibbs, could hardly have bungled it. One is forced therefore to criticize by the very highest standards.

The plot is simple. In the beginning we are shown a Czech village, Liptowitz, happy and peaceful in the summer of 1938. It survives Munich but the Protektorat in 1939 brings a Nazi commissar to the village. He has been brought up there, the only German in the place, but has been trained to be a good Nazi in the Fuehrer School in Bavaria. He is in love with a local Czech girl. He wants to win the co-operation of the Czechs in Hitler's "New Order," but the story of the book is his gradual realization that he is a prisoner, and that there is no new order, only the paranoiac will of the Fuehrer and the hideous cult of the Superman.

The temptation to idealize the peasant community of Liptowitz is intrusive, and Mr. Hindus has not avoided it. Surely dancing and singing and *joie-de-vivre* are not the ultima ratio of life, even in Czechoslovakia. Annichka, the girl friend and later the wife of the commissar, does not carry conviction. But Jozhka the commissar himself is a masterpiece of character drawing and stamps the author as a true novelist as well as an efficient and sympathetic journalist. The slow progression from the humanitarian idealist to the brutal oppressor is utterly convincing, and the most damnable indictment of Nazism I have ever seen. Only a fierce and passionate novel could present such a picture in its fullness, and probably only one written by a "subhuman." This is it.

Gallimaufry

One of the most interesting small books to be published recently is called *All Gaul Is Divided*. . . (Copp Clark, \$1.50); it is made up of letters from Occupied France which give us a shadowy picture of what is going on in that region. The impression we get is of a land numbed by a gigantic misfortune, but beginning to grope toward a new way of life. We read of education, industry and social life stirring tentatively, like sleepers. We read of hatred for England and America. We read of underground movements for emancipation. The impression we get is an eerie one, as though a familiar landscape were suddenly seen bathed in moonlight and peopled by half-familiar, noiseless inhabitants. This is a France we never knew. . . An admirable little book either for the student or the curious layman.

It is still fashionable, in some circles, to make comparisons between Hitler and Napoleon. But no fashionable trifler has been so apt as Helen Byrne Lippman, for she is no trifler, and knows wherein the comparison lies. She presents us with a book called *Prophecy From The Past* (McClelland & Stewart, \$1.65) which is really a translation of some passages from a tract *On The Spirit Of Conquest and of Usurpation in Their Bearing On European Civilization*, by Benjamin Constant, a refugee from the Napoleonic Empire. In calm, elegant prose, Monsieur Constant gives the Corsican Ogre his comeuppance, though he never mentions him by name. Tyrants, he thinks, are all the same, and when we have finished this book we are inclined to agree with him. If you are capable of being in the least objective about the present situation you cannot afford to miss this book. It is beautiful common sense, that balm to the mind, that rarest of commodities.

To complete this group of minor war books there is *King and Country* (Macmillan, 35 cents) which is a selection from British War Speeches. The King, Queen, Cardinal, Archbishop, Lords and Commons are all represented; they have spoken well. The British have always had great orators and these never show so bright or shine so clear as in troubled times.



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We haven't the remotest idea how many years have gone over the dam since Unknown penned the lines above but it is evident they were written by someone to whom Spring Fashion Shows were an unknown

BY BERNICE COFFEY

quantity. For here it is March, with winter in its last gasp and winter clothes a bore and a burden—the moment chosen with wily cunning by the shops to trot out clothes that hold the delicious tempting promise of spring itself. Even the most be-flannelled female, if such there be, would not have the strength of mind to resist these pretties until May.

This season has been a straight challenge to Canadian stores and manufacturers. Everyone had a bad moment when Paris went into eclipse last June, but then Canadians had always relied on New York. But even this source of supply became out of reach when the Exchange Board clamped on its restrictions. This didn't mean that there was a black-out of the exchange of style—hats and all sorts of clothes still come into Canada from the United States. However, they are only temporary visitors "in bond," and remain only long enough to be copied before being returned. So Canadians—because there are few if any original designers in this country—had to copy or "adapt" these clothes as best they could. And the shops and manufacturers have risen to the occasion by turning out clothes of an exceedingly high grade of workmanship. They are well-made—perhaps better made than many imports we have bought in the past—and from somewhere has been unearthed a surprising fund of talent for handiwork which is evident in trapunto work, applique, lacings, tuckings and little bows sewn into the design. This season those sometimes rather mad surprises that used to spice the collections—usually trial balloons sent up by the French designers—are conspicuous by their absence. But you will find no dearth of clothes that are in tune with the temperament, taste and life of the women of this country.

It Beats The Dutch

Now that flower bulbs no longer come from the land of wooden shoes

and windmills, many Canadians must have been wondering whether war was to affect even such peaceful pre-occupation as the enjoyment of flowers. There's comfort for such as these in the news that there will be no lack of Springtime floral beauty, and that rows and rows of blooms—daffodils, tulips and narcissi—are being carefully tended in long glass houses in our own Dominion.

A thriving industry has grown and prospered in British Columbia in the raising of bulbs for forcing. From a small beginning the industry has grown to a point where the value of the crop reaches the hundreds of thousands of dollars. And now Dutch and other European sources of bulbs have been cut off, the growers in B.C. find themselves responsible for supplying a market with a demand far exceeding their present capacity to fulfill, according to an article by W. W. Bride in the March issue of C-I-L Oval.

At Duncan, on Vancouver Island, is the largest of Canada's bulb farms. The Wooldridge Farm has fields containing as many as 25 acres of delicate daffodils and narcissi. Tractor cultivation, automatic planters, bulb diggers and other labor-saving devices are the rule on this farm. The machine has been harnessed here, but on most of the acreage planted to bulbs in British Columbia the Dutch system of hand planting in beds prevails. Under mechanized conditions the grower can plant only 75,000 bulbs per acre while under the Dutch system of beds one acre will carry 130,000.

A larger acreage can be normally expected in British Columbia next year. Last year the Wooldridge Farm shipped as far east as Montreal. This summer they expect to lift close to three million bulbs—as many bulbs as British Columbia imported in 1938. As the home market has expanded, so have imports of bulbs into Canada steadily declined, from 37 million in 1932 to 30 million in 1938.



GIFTS of silver
... lovely ...
radiant ...

treasures to be cherished through all the years—if you trust their care to Silvo, the bland liquid polish that wipes away dimness and brings back the beauty quickly, gently and very carefully.



The redingote has a charm all its own for spring and summer, and here it is in a sprightly Chili Sauce red and white print in a canton-like rayon crepe. Photograph by Arnott & Rogers, courtesy Courtaulds Ltd.



What formerly was an unused hall corner has been transformed into a cocktail bar to link with the main color scheme. Mirror-lined shelves reflect walls on which menu cards and wine lists form a lively pattern.

Surprise Packages

Several months ago we told in this column of the work done by Mrs. Victor Goad, of Toronto, who collects linen to be made into surgical dressings to be used at military hospitals. The work to which Mrs. Goad generously contributes her efforts is not without its share of surprises and parcels which are constantly arriving at her doorstep from all over the place sometimes contain the most piquant discoveries.

A Mrs. Lampman, aged 97, of New York, sent in a nightgown over a hundred years old. Since to cut it up into dressings would have been nothing short of vandalism, Mrs. Goad sent it to the Museum. Other treasures, occasionally bob up in the parcels, too. Included among these are many exquisite old heirloom linens and tablecloths which have been sent to the Architectural Con-

servancy of Ontario for use in Barnum House. They will wave on the clothesline near the house to lend authenticity to the scene around the old mansion. Another lady in Ida, Ontario, sent a sheet over a century old. The flax was grown, spun and woven into the sheet by this lady's father-in-law over a hundred years ago. Its destination will be one of the beds in Barnum House.

Unfortunately, a great deal of linen sent in is useless because it is too small. In order to be of any use the pieces must be at least one yard square. Old sheets and tablecloths in which there is at least a yard square piece of usable material are as welcome as the flowers in May, even though they may not be in the heirloom class. The Matron of the hospital lets it be known that contributions of one yard or more of choice cloth will be equally useful. The linens are made into dressings for

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use at Toronto Military Hospitals, and should be posted to Mrs. Goad, 149 Dunvegan Road, Toronto.

"Dig For Victory"

Posters everywhere in Great Britain are urging the populace to "Dig For Victory," and many an acre of land that has never been put to the plow will be expected to bring forth food for next winter, thus producing much needed food at home and releasing shipping space for the implements of war. Of course it's all very well to dig for victory, but something must be stuck in the ground before anything will result from efforts with spade and hoe. We are told that seeds are one of the urgent needs in England right now.

Gardening Among Rocks

BY LAVINA McLEOD

ONLY when the gardener is confronted with huge, and apparently immovable, obstacles does he give any thought as to how to turn them into assets. This, invariably, is the case where rocks are the undesirable quantity. If small enough to roll away—away they must go! And great is the energy expended in clearing the ground. True, sometimes they are undesirable, but how often they may be converted into a thing of beauty, if only a little forethought is given. Indeed, a rock garden has been the solution to many a home owner's problem, especially to the busy man or woman who desires great masses of bright color, but who can spare only a limited amount of time to the garden.

If your main project for the year is a rock garden and you are fortunate in having a natural outcrop of rock, that will be the obvious place to make it, and your only thought and labor will be in beautifying this area by adding color. Of course you will have to add good soil to the various hollows and holes to be planted, and considerable peat added to a rich loam will aid greatly in retaining moisture during the dry Summer weather. Most of the nurseries and seed houses carry a peat moss, highly recommended for this purpose and which, though inexpensive to purchase, will prove a real investment. Practically all garden soil will stand a quantity of bone meal mixed with it, providing food for the blooming season. When one gazes upon a rockery in full bloom, one is forced to admit that the drain upon the food supply must be enormous, and, therefore, should be fre-

Rennie Seeds, Limited, of Toronto, have been giving the situation considerable thought—the result of which is their Churchill Collection for sending overseas. The seeds that compose the collection have been selected for the keeping qualities of the vegetables that sprout from them. It includes a half ounce each of beets, carrots, and onions; a quarter pound of peas and half a pound of beans; a packet each of parsnip, cabbage and turnip. The whole lot costs a dollar, for which price Rennies handsomely offer not only to provide the aforesaid seeds but to take on the responsibility of parcelling and mailing. All anyone has to do is send name of the person who is to receive the seeds—and the dollar, of course—and they promise to take care of the rest.

quently replenished. No other form of gardening makes such demands upon the same area of ground, so that the more thorough the soil preparation, the more satisfying will be the results.

Plan Before Plant

A little "planning before planting" might be good advice just here, as knowing where and why to place the various plants and shrubs in certain positions may mean the difference between the success and failure of this new project. For instance, a spreading shrub might be placed where it would yield a little shade to some moisture-loving rock plant. Those sun-loving plants which stand the heat so well might be placed in the shallow pockets on the sunny side of a shrub. Many of the trailing rock plants will thrive if their roots are kept cool, and these might be planted beneath dwarf trees or flowering shrubs and allowed to go their own way.

While on the subject of plants, there is nothing quite like moss to give that lovely aged appearance to rocks placed with a north exposure, or to tuck in a crevice well shaded from the sun. What a variety of mosses there is to choose from! Some of them look like deep piled plush while others resemble miniature forests, and still others, beautiful ferns from some fairy land. Examination of a few of these will develop in one a greater tolerance for this lowly covering which might easily prove a faithful servant to the builder of a rock garden.

If you are not one of these for-

tunate people with a rockery practically "ready made," you will have to start at the bottom. The first step will be to choose a suitable location—preferably in the full sun since most of the rock plants are lovers of Sol. If there is a natural sloping piece of land this might be an ideal place to build, or perhaps it would be permissible to introduce a rockery in a built-up terrace around the house, or, as a back-ground for the pool.

The Material

While it would be most difficult, if not impossible, to make an exact drawing of what the rock garden should be upon completion, since all is not in squares and circles as in other types of gardening, yet it is advisable to make an outline of what one hopes to accomplish in so far as height, width, and slope are concerned. Each site is a different problem calling for different treatment, but one should have some idea of the general direction the construction work will follow, before placing the first rock.

As for choice of rocks, it has been said that the material which Nature furnishes in any given country and the form she suggests will always render the building most beautiful because the most appropriate. Choose, then, the material near at hand.

It is best to start at the bottom and work up, as, after bedding a few of the lower rocks into the slope, one may pull down sufficient soil to fill in behind. In placing them one should remember to slope the top flat surface of each rock back and slightly down into the soil so that all moisture striking this surface will follow the slope instead of running off and being wasted, or possibly washing out the roots of some of the young plants. Rockeries do need a great deal of moisture and this is one way of making use of the rainfall which is even better than tap water. A space of a few inches should separate the rocks and the line they follow should be irregular, but not tiresomely so. The lower edge or base of each rock must be buried an inch or two below the soil level to make it appear to be projecting from a great mass. If the lower edge is left exposed, it will appear to be "stuck on" the mound of soil. As one tier of rock is set above another, a terrace of soil irregular in line and width is left between the back of the lower tier and the front of the upper tier. In these spaces so formed between the rocks, the plants will be placed.

Variety in such spaces is of utmost importance since some plants require a wide pocket of soil, while others prefer a narrow crevice be-

APOLOGIES

I COULD have stood your tears if they
Had not turned winter sportsmen
Glissading through a sunset ray
Of rouge, to slalom short, then
Performing Christianias in
The powdered snowslopes of your
chin.

This is a work of chaos I
Had never really meant to try.

EARLE BIRNEY.

tween two rocks. By adopting this hill and valley type of rock garden one may obtain all sorts of positions and aspects. Time taken off, occasionally, to view the construction with a critical eye is well spent, as one must ever strive to make the whole appear as a natural outcrop of rock. Indeed, it might well be said in building such a garden that it is wise to hasten slowly, for as you build, so will you enjoy your rockery or otherwise.

When the time arrives for planting this new garden make a thorough study of the catalogues put out by reliable nurserymen for lists of some of the most desirable shrubs and plants, remembering in your choice to include both early and late varieties, that your rockery may be a glowing tapestry of color through out the season.



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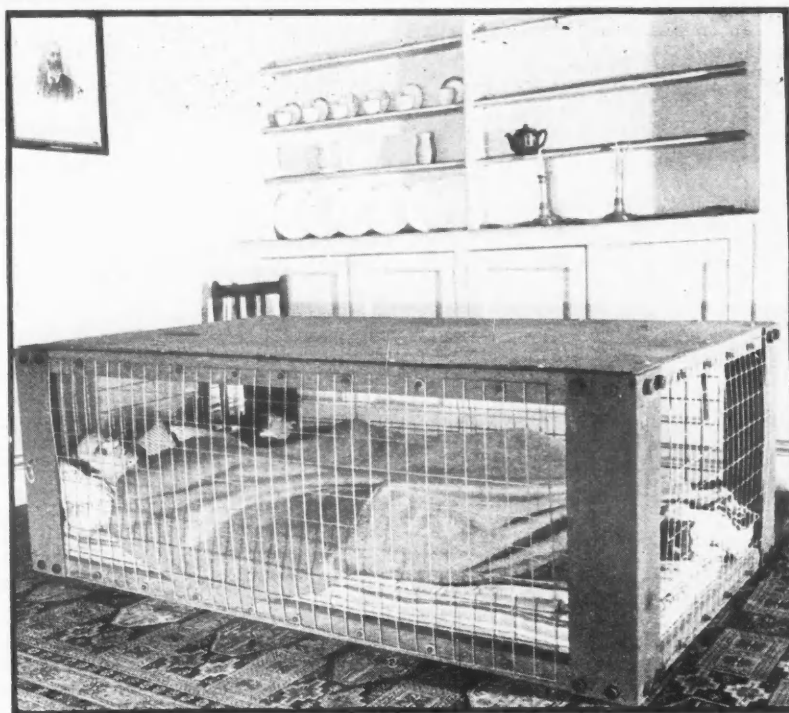


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A Morrison table which "looks like a dining table and can be used as one, but it is made of steel strong enough to stand up under almost anything except a direct hit with high explosive. Underneath there is a spring mattress. Steel-mesh sides and ends give protection from flying glass and debris . . . It is wide enough for three people . . . under it . . ."

LONDON LETTER

Tables for Sleeping Under

BY P. O'D.

WE HAVE had the Belisha Beacon, and the Anderson Shelter, and now, it seems, we are to have the Morrison Table—when the manufacturers can get around to it, or get the necessary supplies of steel for it. The sooner the better, for it is an excellent idea—so good an idea, in fact, that one wonders why it was not thought of before. But perhaps it was thought of, only it had not got so far as a Cabinet Minister.

The Morrison Table looks like a dining-table, and can be used as one, but it is made of steel strong enough to stand up under almost anything except a direct hit with high-explosive. Underneath there is a spring mattress. Steel-mesh sides and ends give protection from flying glass and debris. And it is wide enough and long enough for three people to sleep under it.

Let no one scorn the humble Anderson Shelter, in spite of all the fun that the humorists have poked at it. It has saved a great many lives, and is likely to save a great many more—if people only will use it. But that is the difficulty. People don't and won't—not unless they are driven to it by immediate danger—and you can't blame them. Being bombed is a terrible experience, but getting out of bed on a cold, wet winter night, and scuttling out to a steel-roofed burrow in the garden is hardly less so. No wonder many thousands of people have preferred to take their chance!

It is to meet this objection of almost intolerable discomfort that the Morrison Table has been designed. It seems to do so as well as anyone could reasonably expect. Sleeping under a table has its disadvantages, I admit, though many a convivial gentleman has done it in his time, without suffering any ill effects other than the next morning's head. At least people will be sleeping in their homes, and will have the comfortable knowledge that, even if the house does come crashing down on top of them, they have a good chance of escape.

Speaking of heads, there is just one suggestion I would like to make to Mr. Morrison. And that is the provision of a nice, soft, thick piece of padding on the underside of the table-top, just where the head would come if one were to sit up hurriedly in the night. Otherwise there are likely to be a lot of new bulges on

the national forehead—large, purple bulges not indicative of mental power.

A Fussy Old Lady

However respectfully we may gaze upon her, however humbly we may receive her decisions, there are occasions when the Mother of Parliaments seems to be a very fussy old lady indeed. She devotes valuable time and thought—well, valuable time, at any rate—to matters that seem to have very little importance at any period, and less than ever just now. But this reflection, I suppose, only goes to show what a poor, uninstructed foreigner I am, totally blind to the niceties of Parliamentary practice and tradition.

Take, for instance, the fuss that is being made over the retention of his seat in the House of Commons by Malcolm MacDonald during his absence in Canada as High Commissioner. A special bill has to be introduced—the House of Commons Disqualification Temporary Provisions Bill, no less!—to enable him to do this. And there is a good deal of grumbling and criticism about it, and complaint that this sort of thing amounts to practical disfranchisement of his constituency.

It is true that Sir Samuel Hoare, at Madrid, and Sir Stafford Cripps, at Moscow, both retain their seats. But they are ambassadors, and this apparently is an ambassadorial privilege. But a High Commissioner is not an ambassador, and he draws a salary, and the tradition of Parliament says that you cannot hold an office of profit under the Crown and a seat in the House at the same time.

Hence the new Bill—which is, of course, a necessary legal formality. Until it receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, Mr. MacDonald is barred from attendance in the House. If he were absent-mindedly to wander in, and especially if he were to vote, he would lay himself open to a fine of £500 for each offence, and the automatic forfeiture of his seat.

What one finds rather difficult to understand is the controversy the Bill has aroused, and the complaints about disfranchisement of constituencies. After all, dozens of constituencies are at present in the position of having no representative at Westminster. All those Members that are on active service, for instance,

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Some of them manage to attend the sessions from time to time, but many of them have no chance of doing so. It is one of the regrettable difficulties of the time, and no one thinks of complaining about it.

Why then pick on the case of Mr. MacDonald? Admittedly, he is a conspicuous and valuable person in the House. But the principle would seem to be the same in his case as in those of the others. Perhaps the fact that a Bill is necessary has given a chance to the grumblers. And it may be a good thing that Parliament should keep a sharp eye on its privileges and responsibilities. But this particular discussion does seem to be oddly academic—at a time like this.

THE DRESSING TABLE

The Greeks - - Head-On

BY ISABEL MORGAN

SMULTANEOUSLY with the first performance of "Alceste", Gluck's Greek opera, at the Metropolitan, the Hellenic trend in hair fashions was launched in New York by one of the important salons. The greatest Greek masterpieces in marble and

bronze were used as inspiration for these new coiffures.

Presented at the same time as the new small hats that sit straight on top of the head with short, stiff brims that sometimes almost hide the centre forehead hair-line, these new coiffures are prophetic of things to come. Here are some of the things to look for in identifying these new Classic Coiffures:

They frame the face with built-up hair, the pompadour gives way to bangs of curls, or the widow's peak appears again.

The pompadour is changed. Instead of sweeping straight up and high from the forehead, it begins in a gentle swerve, further back on the head, and is finished with sculptured curls.

The chignon turns to Psyche's knot... usually higher than the nape of the neck and frequently with short or long curls falling from it.

Curls at the nape of the neck, or the three-inch Grecian curls at the side of the head.

Simple bands of gold ribbon are bound about the head in many ways—from the plainest head band to the most intricate lacings. Flowers are used in new abundance for evening coiffures—in chaplets, wreaths and laced through the hair. Myrtle leaves and violets are favorites... roses, too, and every variety of small white flower.

Braids of false hair in every size and dimension are used in a variety of ways... false curls, too, in any length... in fact, the entire Psyche's knot may be made of hair to match one's own if it doesn't measure up to the demands on it.

The Greek women were so fond of auburn hair they frequently ruined their own with strong dyes giving rise to the fashions of false hair—and the sentiments expressed in the doggerel:

"The auburn hair Nykella wears is hers—

Who would have thought it?
She swears 'tis hers, and true she swears,

For I know where she bought it."

For those who feel impelled to overlook no authentic detail there is a series of effective auburn rinses that won't bring the disastrous results suffered by the Grecian girls.

Fashion is a mirror of the times and today the hunger for beauty has grown in proportion to our love and appreciation of the country we live in. And so we instinctively turn to ancient Greece, to the people who demanded so much of perfection that they could scarcely believe in beauty of the spirit unless it were reflected in beauty of the flesh. Balance was what they aimed at—balance and harmony, and utter simplicity.

And there we come to the heart of the matter, for there is nothing simple about simplicity. Rather, it is the result of expert guidance... of sorting the good from the bad... and of patience and endeavor. The poised, serenely perfect woman does not grudge herself time for beauty. Like the ancient Greeks she knows it is worth cultivating, but she does make every moment spent in its pursuit resultful.

1941 Debutante

Tall, dark and handsome—that's the way nails will look this spring when they're at their smartest. The new Black Red by Cutex, a dark-as-night tone with the sparkle of black jet will win those who like drama at their fingertips. It's definitely a Persian princess color—a shade to keep away from frills and flounces.

Especially smart with black, Black Red is good too with greens, blues, yellows. Sequins and paillettes, clip clusters and great splashes of costume jewellery, are adding sparkle

this spring to everything we wear. With them, one needs a deep, dark finger color—not a glaring red to add a too-competing sparkle of its own.

Paired with this new color is Burgundy, an almost-black to round out your darkened polishes. There's just a spark more red in it, making a deeply lustrous finger finish with the dark glow of true rubies.

Both Black Red and Burgundy come in a tried-and-true brand of polish that's famous for its wearing qualities, in the new porous type of lacquer. You'll like the handsome new streamlined bottle too, that Cutex is making its debut in for 1941... slim lines and a tall white top that will do your dressing table proud. Three decorative panels round

the top show the exact color of each polish shade.

All-in-One

A cream which should endear itself to many because it does so many things is that which bears the name Maria Danica. It's made from a Danish formula and is designed to serve three purposes—cleansing, lubricating and as a foundation for make-up. It comes with a sponge and an oddly-shaped cake of special soap, both of which are used in the cleansing part of the treatment. As a travelling companion it has many virtues and not the least of these is the fact that it does its good work on the skin without taking up too much space in the dressing case.



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Your tongue tells you what others see... the filmy coating that dims the natural brilliance of your teeth, your smile. And it's this filmy coating that makes teeth look dull... bars your way to romance.

3 Switch to Pepsodent with Irium

You'll hold the secret of a winning smile when teeth feel bright to you... look bright to others



See how Pepsodent with IRIUM removes the filmy coating that clings to teeth... the dull, dingy coating that your tongue can feel—your friends can see! IRIUM, the extra effective, super-cleansing agent in Pepsodent flashes into instant, safe action... flushes away sticky food particles. Ugly surface stains disappear—safely, quickly! Remember Pepsodent contains No Grit—No Pumice—No Bleach... **PROVED SAFE FOR TOOTH ENAMEL!**

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

I Love Radio, Even If...

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

for forty years have written in saying they liked the service they heard on the air.

That brings us right to the point. It seems that Dr. Fred Eastman, who is professor of religious drama at the Chicago Theological Seminary, has submitted to the broadcasting chains of the United States outlines for seven possible series of broadcasts: one on "The Spiritual History of the Race"; one on "The War of Ideas"; one on "The Good Life for Mankind"; one on "Builders of Tomorrow"; one on "Communities Reborn"; one on "Old Lives for New"; and one on "Crises of Democracy".

Dr. Eastman would present religion by means of drama, debates, panel discussions, public forums and occasional interpretations by authoritative speakers. It all sounds very interesting. Radio religion, as the *Christian Century* says, should be more than preaching.

ONE of the fascinating angles of broadcasting in Canada concerns a question often asked: "Why doesn't the C.B.C. publish its own journal?" People who ask that question usually don't know anything about the headaches the C.B.C. already suffers without a publication. But they point with some pride to the journal of the B.B.C., *The Listener*, and more recently to another magazine from London, *London Calling*, a very readable 24-page magazine designed for overseas listeners of the short-wave programs of the B.B.C. The latter contains some good articles by broadcasters, copies of talks given over the B.B.C., some excellent war pictures, and lists of programs to be heard by short-wave from London. Now why, people ask, couldn't Gladstone Murray put out an informative magazine like that so that people would know what to listen for on the air and wouldn't waste their time jiggling the dial at times when

there's nothing on the air worth listening to.

It isn't any secret that for some years the C.B.C. has wanted to publish a magazine of its own. But there are problems. Canadian publishers weren't any too pleased when the C.B.C. decided to enter the commercial broadcasting field. To add insult to injury by setting up another Canadian publication would be just a little too much to take. So the C.B.C. has so far restricted its literary output to pamphlets, paper-bound books and program notes stuck together with staples. Now it would seem to this listener that what the C.B.C. should do is to set aside an advertising appropriation of say eight per cent. of all its program costs and tell the public through existing publications what C.B.C. programs are going on the air, and which of them are worth hearing. To spend several hundreds of thousand dollars on programs, and keep fairly silent about them, would seem to be stupid and wasteful.

A LOT of people — well, at least two — have been tempting us to get into the free-for-all against the C.B.C. now running in the *Canadian Forum*. But we haven't any heart for it. In the first place, the articles are anonymous and you never know where you are, wrestling with a ghost. In the second place the chief complaint against the C.B.C. seems to be that a number of its senior executives were once sound-effects men, crooners or musicians who made good. In the third place, so many of the things the author of the series says about the people in the C.B.C. describe only the weakest characteristic in each, and say nothing of their merits. And in the fourth place, we think we'll wait until the final article appears and see who has sued whom and then maybe it will make a good story for this space.

I LOVE radio. I love it because of the power it has when a man like Franklin D. Roosevelt talks over it and prevents a run on the banks. I love it when it keeps a nation awake at nights eager and breathless while Nova Scotia draegermen dig for three men trapped in a gold-mine. I love it for the cheer it brings to kids who will never leave their beds in a hospital for incurables; for the solace it brings to old people; for the pride of Empire stirred inside men when Winston Churchill speaks.

Yes, I love radio, but it sometimes smells a little. For instance, when in the name of religion money-making evangelists monopolize the air-waves for hours at a time, shouting and begging and generally disturbing the peace of a Sunday. I don't like radio when two of Canada's best-known singing comedians, Al and Bob Harvey, back from London music halls, sing smutty songs to get a laugh. I don't like radio when every program you turn to is a soap opera, and the air is filled with nothing but "Now what will Big Sister do? Will Just Mary marry Bill and force Edgar to end his life? Will Doctor Killwell perform an operation on Susie so that she can marry Harry?"

But I love radio. I love it because it gives work to a lot of musicians

who lost their jobs when talkies came in. I love it because it solved the question of what Jack Benny, Bob Hope, Fred Allen and other actors would do when vaudeville died. I love it because out of the skies it brings into our front room Toscanini, Wayne King, Howard Barlow... and Major Bowes and Rudy Vallee and Yvette and Red Newman.

I love radio...even though it smells sometimes.

THE editor of *The Christian Century* has asked a pertinent question. He writes: "Measured in terms of time, the radio devotes an enormous amount of attention to religion. But it may be questioned whether this produces an effect comparable, let us say, to a similar amount of time devoted to the sale of soap flakes. Why not?"

Not an easy question to answer. Perhaps the comparison is inapt. Soap flake programs cost a lot more to produce. They have skilled producers, directors, script-writers, sound-effects men, actors and actresses from Hollywood. They have sponsors willing to pay anywhere from \$5,000 to \$25,000 a program.

The gospel message isn't so easy to sell on the air. In the first place a minister may be a good man in the pulpit but he may not be microphonic. A local church may like to extend its ministry beyond the four walls of the church, but finds the purchase of time on the air too costly for its budget.

One of the best things the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation ever did was to establish, in co-operation with the churches, what is known as the National Religious Advisory Council. This Council supervises the national network programs arranged by the Canadian churches. Each communion gets a fair share of time, without cost, and so far as possible, the broadcasts come from churches best suited to have their services on the air.

There haven't been any complaints to date that the services on the air keep people away from church. On the contrary, those directing the broadcasts report that people who haven't seen the inside of a church



Wallace R. Deuel, for seven years Berlin correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News Foreign Service*, will speak at Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, on March 31, in aid of the Red Cross. He is speaking under the sponsorship of the Alpha Gamma Delta fraternity.

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Sailings from Halifax and Boston via Canadian National Steamships, \$70 and up, return.

BY AIR. Five regular trips per week from New York or Baltimore by new Pan American clipper ships. \$120 return.

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT EARLY



Marian Anderson, considered by many critics the finest of living contraltos, who will give a recital at Massey Hall, Toronto, on March 28.

—Kersh, Ottawa.



Rita Hayworth who plays the title role in Warner Brothers' current showing film, "Strawberry Blonde".



Dooley Wilson and Katherine Dunham in "Cabin In The Sky" at the Royal Alexandra, Toronto, week of Mar. 24.



Donald Dickson, radio singer, who will give a recital at Massey Hall, Toronto, Tuesday evening, March 25.

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—Brooks Atkinson, N.Y. Times

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THREE during martial r something berry Blo particular musical m Irving Be "Strawb ly filed with Gar dentis- escaped ing the Mr. Coop coat rolla pearance courtng. "Strawbe ment on James Ca more pas earlier Co time stru ney with lethal ga peculiar i ly not a deed app with a Su "Strawt vagant ki the oldest to say w for a nee the time whether actually local hoo In any ca sembled whether i with a spi

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Mrs. Grace the first w League ba elected p White Sox

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Toronto Hears Red Man's Music

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WHEN Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth visited the Roosevelt home at Hyde Park, N.Y., in 1939, they heard something which interested them deeply, a recital of American music which in its origins went back long before the advent of the white man. The artist was Ish-Ti-Opi, a Choctaw baritone of fine accomplishment. The Choctaws originally lived in the southern part of the Mississippi Valley, but were later settled in Oklahoma. There they have become well-to-do and civilized, and many of the younger generation are well educated. Such a man is Ish-Ti-Opi, handsome and polished, and imbued with enthusiasm for the traditions of his race.

Last week at Hart House Theatre he was guest artist at the closing recital of the Women's Musical Club. Assisted by a distinguished pianist, Edward Pfleger, he gave a program

embracing a score or more of Indian songs, not only Choctaw, but Navajo, Shanewis and Zuni. The Zunis, it may be said, were probably the most advanced musically of the tribes of North America. From the days of Edward MacDowell, many composers have studied Indian themes, which the investigations of the Canadian Geoffrey O'Hara have shown to exist in vast multiplicity. Victor Herbert, Friml, Arthur Nevin, C. W. Cadman and others obtained inspiration from this source; but their Indian music was merely fanciful transcriptions. Of more importance is the work of Homer Grunn, Carlos Troyer and Thurlow Lieurance, who provide harmonized actual transcriptions. Their compositions figure largely in the repertory of Ish-Ti-Opi.

Years ago when the late Pauline Johnson used to recite her Indian poems she appeared in Indian cos-

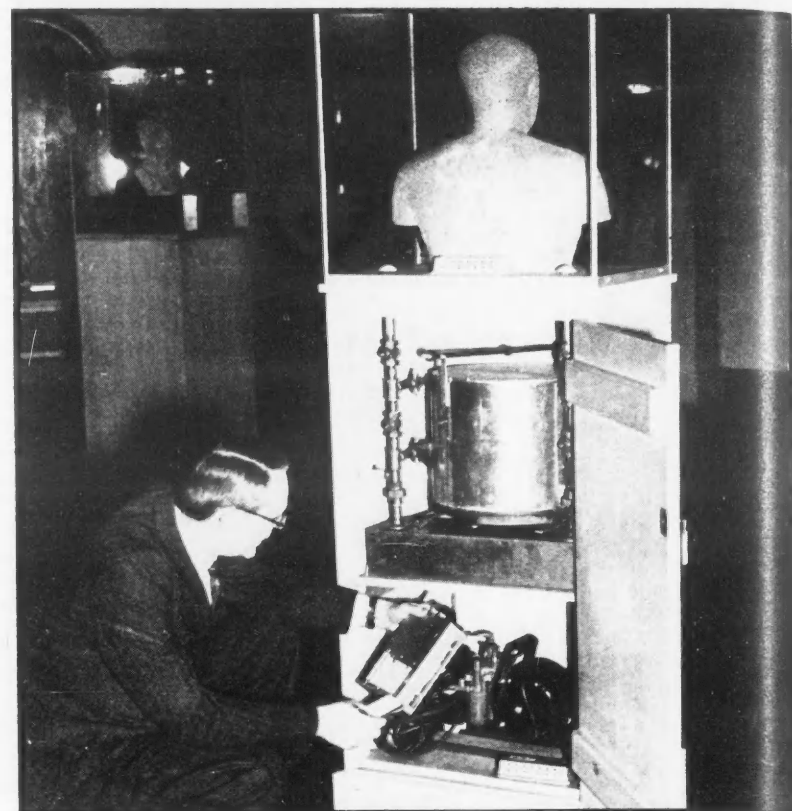
tume, and Ish-Ti-Opi adopts the same course. His various and radiant native attire appealed to the imaginations of his listeners, and since he is a capital actor, he wears costume impressively. Many numbers called for acting as well as singing; and he showed himself expert in both tragic and comic suggestion. The exotic atmosphere was enhanced in some songs by use of tom-tom accompaniment. One of the most popular of his offerings was a Choctaw love song of his own composition, in which the expert use of staccato was exhilarating. Another impressive number was "Old Woman Weaver" by Lieurance, an Iowa composer now past 60, who spent many years among the Indians and was a pioneer in this field. It described an aged Navajo woman weaving the last chapter of her life into the designs of a blanket. Troyer has specialized in the music of the Zunis, and his "Sunrise Call" and "Invocation to the Sun God" are unique in dignity. Among several transcriptions by Homer Grunn, three laments, in which the text was recited were haunting in quality. The program was so comprehensive that at its end the audience knew more of Indian music than they ever expected to learn.

The Indian singer has a pure, noble and finely trained baritone voice, and is an accomplished interpreter of music remote from that of his race. In a group of modern lyrics he gave a refined and discerning rendering of Duparc's "L'Invitation au Voyage," Debussy's "Mandoline" and Sadler's "Amuri, Amuri." One of the most fascinating solos of his accompanist, Mr. Pfleger, was a Ceremonial Rain Dance.

Finnish Prodigy

Though the fact does not seem to be generally recognized, almost every great violinist past and present began his career as a juvenile prodigy. The popular superstition that prodigies never achieve anything has been falsified again and again. Most people recall the sensation made by Yehudi Menuhin, but his was the common experience of many predecessors. The great Joachim won fame at the age of 12 as did his pupil, Huberman, heard here this season. Kreisler played in Toronto as early as 1889 with the pianist Moriz Rosenthal. He was then a boy of fourteen. Elman and Heifetz were recognized as prodigies of a high promise at the age of thirteen. From the age of seventeen onward, the Chicago-born Albert Spalding was an international celebrity; and countless other instances could be cited.

Consequently when a young violinist shows as much talent as did the Finnish boy Heimo Haitto at his recitals in Montreal and Toronto last week, it is an event of future significance. It may be accepted as an axiom, so far as the violin is concerned, that unless a boy does show phenomenal talent by the age of fifteen he has no future in the virtuosic sense. Haitto will be 15 in May; and the past two years of his life have been crowded with incident. His native town, Viipuri, and its Conservatory, where he was trained, were destroyed by the Russians at the beginning of 1940. But before that he had won fame as a child actor in motion pictures; had made a debut at Helsinki which roused the enthusiasm of Sibelius and Palmgren; and in London (May 1939) had captured, though the youngest of many competitors, the British Council's very generous international prize for violinists. After he and his teacher and foster father, Boris Sirpo, Director of the Viipuri Conservatory, had been compelled to seek fortune in America, young Heimo made a notable debut with



Great care must be taken of this 4,600-year-old bust of Prime Minister Prince Ankh-Haf of Egypt which reposes in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. So fragile is the limestone of which it is made that ordinary temperature would crumble it. Consequently, the bust is kept in an air-conditioned chamber, and "weather" chart recordings are taken daily.

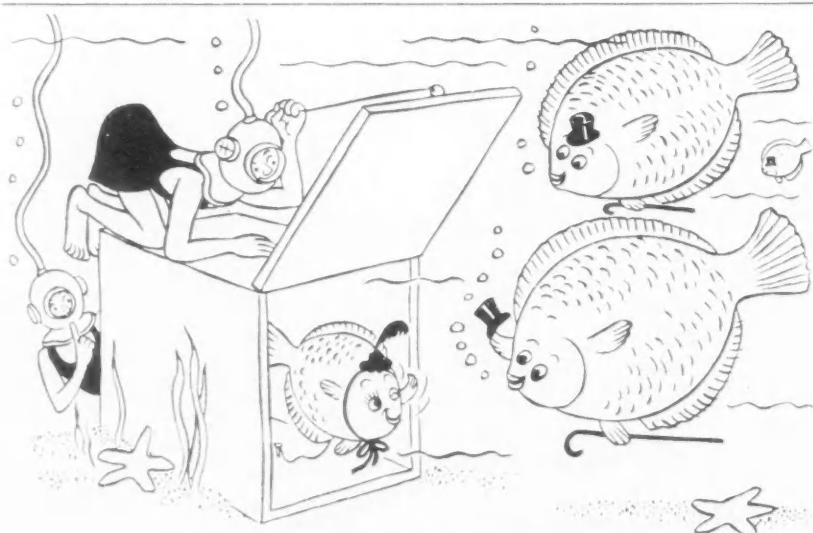
the Philadelphia Orchestra under Ormandy last April. Whatever the misfortunes of Finland, her most promising young musician has not lacked recognition.

Folk Songs and Dances

My belief is that though the talents of Haitto are remarkable he has played better on previous occasions than he did at Toronto. In certain numbers he was supremely fine, in others not so good. This is perhaps due to the uncertainties of adolescence. His rendering of his opening number, a Schubert Sonata, was not better than that of some advanced students in our own institutions. In his final offering, a brilliantly virtuosic work, Wieniawski's "Scherzo Tarantelle," he seemed overweighted, or perhaps just tired. His harmonics, which midway in his program had been thrilling in pure and luscious sweetness, had thinned in quality. He must have a steady mind and admirable guidance, for he is never showy and a lad might well be. His musical sense is profoundly sensitive and poetic, as revealed in the character of his bowing. Finnish folk songs were played with an exquisite lyric enthusiasm, and in "Dances by Old Masters" arranged by Burmeister his ease and rhythmic feeling were enchanting.

It was a mistake to attempt the grandiose and difficult Sibelius Concerto with so meagre a background as a piano transcription of the Or-

chestral part. Haitto is said to have delighted the composer by his rendering of the work two years ago, but on that occasion he was supported by the famous Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra. Though the boy's rendering had many qualities of beauty, the architectural effect fell short of effectiveness because the accompanist, Waino Mackey, seemed inclined to subordinate his efforts to the soloist. At Montreal a day or so later Haitto played the Brahms Violin Concerto, with a similar set-up—a work which needs an orchestral background even more than the Sibelius Concerto. After all, though one cannot accord unstinted praise, it was grand to listen to so much promise; promise not merely dexterous but deeply rooted in the finest musical aptitudes.



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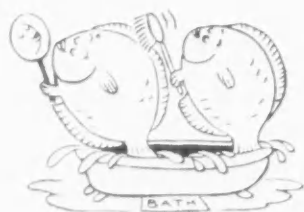
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yourself, and eat it on the spot, you'll never know how downright delicious this flounder can taste.

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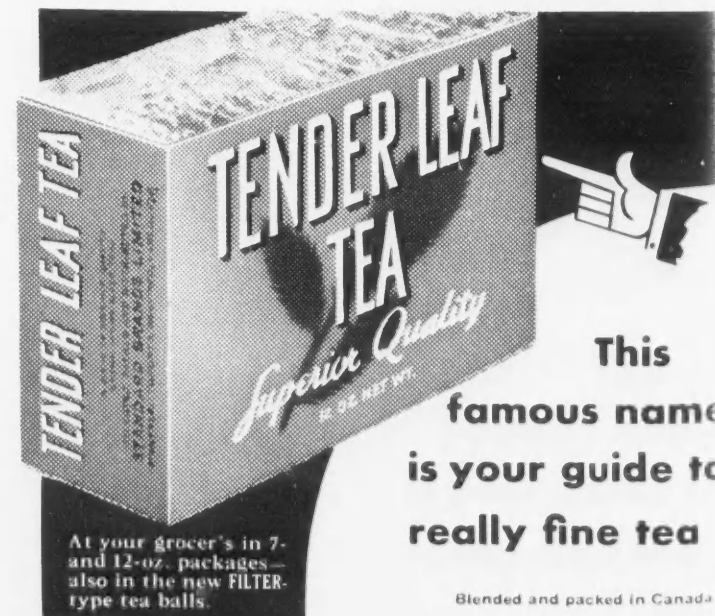
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CONCERNING FOOD

Brush Up Your Vitamins

BY JANET MARCH

"It's the scalp of the sizings that does it," I murmured. "I must remember that, but I just can't go and look for a pencil to write it down now. I'm too tired."

"What are you talking about?" said the other member of the family. "The scalp of the sizings, it's most important."

"Is it anything to do with The Last of the Mohicans? They did plenty of scalping."

"Don't be silly. This provides you with vitamin B which is very hard to come by, but if you do get it it's swell. Listen to what Henry Borsook says in his new book 'Vitamins'.

What they are and how they benefit you" (Macmillan, \$2.50). "Housewives . . . found that doing their housework called for less effort than formerly; salesmen and teachers did not feel their usual fatigue at the end of the day. These people . . . were well people, but clearly they had not been getting enough vitamin B for abundant health. Their improvement resulted from a daily supplement of 1000 International Units of vitamin B daily in some form." And he goes on to tell how the last Everest expedition did better with their diets because of vitamin B. Even if you aren't running up mountains he says "we are a little less tired at the end of the day, we have a little better time of it. For this purpose . . . an increase in vitamin B is the most important addition we can make."

"Very interesting and instructive, but where do the scalps come in?" said a slightly weary voice obviously belonging to someone who had had a diet that day deficient in vitamin B.

"The scalp of the sizings is a thing that millers mill out in making white flour, and sell for animal feed or for using in brown bread. It has another name which is even harder to remember 'middlings plus germ.' You can use it for making porridge or for baking muffins or scones. The thing that is in it is thiamine which since last July is being put in all white flour sold in England. There are 65 International Units of B in each tablespoonful of scalp of the sizings, which you can get—no doubt if you are firm enough—at any flour mill. It has absolutely nothing to do with Indian reservations or Fenimore Cooper."

"Do you often lecture on vitamins? Don't tell me any more, buy me some to-morrow and perhaps it will stimulate my brain action."

Even with an unstimulated brain action and a bare minimum of vitamins in your diet you can't help being interested in every page of this book. Dr. Borsook writes for the layman in simple language, and not only that, he writes interestingly and entertainingly. If you read the letter press straight through you will at last have a real idea of what vitamins are.

After you have read this book you are afraid not to eat everything or you'll pass up one of the vitamins, except ordinary white bread, which seems to be the ugly duckling we all like and which is no dietary use to us. It may be that the gentle, or not so gentle readers of this column are already more vitamin informed than the author was a short while ago, but for those who aren't here is a brief summary of the vitamins.

Vitamin A

This is the common one which is in fruit and fresh vegetables, fresh meat, butter, milk, etc. There are particularly large amounts in apricots, dandelion greens, romaine lettuce, spring onions, spinach, tomatoes, carrots, sweet potatoes, but these are only a very few of the things in which vitamin A is found. An adult needs 6000 international units of A daily, a child 3000, and vitamin A is only soluble in fats, so that you must eat some fat too or you will get no good out of endless greenery. If you don't eat enough of vitamin A you will get xerophthalmia which in plain English means you can't see as well in the dark as you should. The test for vitamin A deficiency is the speed with which your eyes recover from exposure to glaring lights. Other horrible things happen to you too. Vitamin A is yellow, not green at all. "Yes Junior, eat up your carrots. They do even more for you than curl your hair."

Vitamin B

This is the elusive one which is

expensive to buy in concentrated pills, and comes in "the scalp of the sizings" and in brewer's yeast, in wheat germ and in some of the fish oil preparations.

Vitamin C

This stops you getting scurvy and is in orange juice along with A and B. If you ever feel scurvy coming on, and find yourself without an orange and with a pine tree brew yourself some pine needle tea. You won't like it but neither will the scurvy. This boy lives in potatoes, and offers a fine argument for using that vegetable even if you are a bit plump.

Vitamin D

Vitamin D is the one the sun provides you with at the seasons of the year when its rays are right for this purpose. You can pick up some D too in vitamin D milk, or in the high grade cod or halibut liver oils.

Vitamin E

You must have vitamin E for reproduction purposes, and the best way to get it is in the leafy green vegetables.

Vitamin F

This is called the skin vitamin, but there is no proof according to Dr. Borsook that it helps much with your natural good looks. "Experimental work on rats has produced no evidence that the skin is specially benefitted by these substances. In fact the obvious sign of deficiency is in the tail! While this may be a matter of grave concern for the rats it can hardly agitate human beings very profoundly."

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"They must have been giving him

BOVRIL

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QUICKLY DIGESTED
A FINE "LIFTER UPPER"

Recipe for— OLD TIME VEGETABLE SOUP

Put the stock, cover with cold water the bones removed from a rolled roast (beef, veal, or pork), or the bones from a cooked ham, or a 10-cent beef soup bone; add left-over vegetables: 1 cup celery leaves, 1 onion and 1 carrot. Simmer 4 to 5 hours or overnight. Strain and remove fat from top. (Fat may be used for frying.)

Add 1 cup potatoes, 1 cup carrots, 1/2 cup peas, 1/2 cup green pepper. Melt 2 tablespoons butter or drippings in soup kettle; add 2 tablespoons minced parsley, the diced vegetables and 3 tablespoons rice or barley. Cook in gentle heat, covered, for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add the soup-stock, 2 cups tomato sauce, salt to taste. Simmer for 30 minutes, covered. Add 1 teaspoon Lea & Perrins Sauce, simmer for 25 minutes longer. Serve with cheese croutons. Delicious!

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SHRIMP AND SPAGHETTI—Clean 1/2 lb. fresh shrimps, then saute in 1 tablespoon butter. Season with 1/2 teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Add 1 large (26 fl. oz. size) tin Heinz Cooked Spaghetti and mix gently. Heat until bubbling. Serve on platter garnished with parsley.



SPAGHETTI WITH CHOPPED STUFFED OLIVES—Combine 1 large (26 fl. oz. size) tin Heinz Cooked Spaghetti and 1/2 cup finely chopped stuffed olives. Heat thoroughly. Turn on platter and garnish with parsley and whole olives.



Heinz Cooked Spaghetti

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PORTS OF CALL

Nassau is Still the Ideal Winter Resort

THE call of sun-drenched, palm-dotted Nassau has sounded afar this winter, more so than ever as the peaceful island-resort offers an ideal opportunity to rest and relax far away from the high-strung nervous tension of ordinary existence, as numbers of Canadians are discovering.

As a result, the cruise route through New York City, sanctioned by the Canadian Government, continues to increase in popularity week by week. Canadians are permitted, under this plan, to travel through the United States by direct overland route to New York City from where the remainder of the trip is made aboard the American Flag Liner *Evangeline* of Eastern Steamship Lines. The *Evangeline* sails from New York every Saturday afternoon, arriving in Nassau, Bahamas, early Tuesday morning.

The Eastern cruise liner, modern in every respect and comfortably appointed for enjoyable southern voyages, offers those making the round trip cruise an opportunity to spend a full day and evening in Nassau, as the ship does not leave the Bahama capital until 2 A.M. Wednesday, arriving in New York again on Friday. Six and 13 day vacation cruises are provided. The round trip rate between New York and Nassau is \$75, permitting stopover as desired.

The only deviation from this schedule will be at Easter time. In order to permit cruise passengers three days and two nights at the island-resort, instead of the usual day and evening, the *Evangeline* will sail from New York Friday evening, April 11, at 9 A.M., instead of the usual Saturday sailing at 3 P.M. for that week.

The Simple Secret

The secret of the simplicity surrounding Canadian travel southward to the sunny isle lies in the extensive arrangements by which all red tape has been cut in advance.

The plan facilitating vacation cruises to Nassau via Eastern Steamship Lines from New York was arranged through the co-operation of the Canadian Exchange Control Board and the Bahamas Exchange Control Board.

An important factor is that Canadians, under this plan, pay for their vacations to Nassau in Canadian funds through their local travel agents. The American Express and Thomas Cook and Sons act as a clearing house for those funds, covering all necessary expenditures of travel, hotel and the usual expenses connected with such vacations.

Nassau has been gay and travel to Nassau has been heavier this season than ever. It's no wonder, of course.

Nassau's the place where you can find a good time all the time. Something is always going on. There's something so gay about these Isles of June where natives sing they "don't want no peas, no rice, no coconut oil" that the visitor becomes aware of its presence as soon as his ship or plane leaves him at Nassau in the Bahamas. No matter what sum-

mer sports you like best, you'll find them in the sunny Bahamas Islands.

The popular all-time favorite in Nassau is yachting, and vacationists, sailing their flamingos, pirate, star class or other type boats, find the islands and cays of the Bahamas the ideal place for it. Pleasure boating can be enhanced by a luncheon on the beach of some secluded cay. Then there are regularly scheduled yacht races which offer a good measure of exciting times. And fishing, especially in the spring, is excellent, with giant tuna, marlin and sailfish just yearning to grab a hook off the Bimini Islands of the Bahamas.

Water Skiing

For a little excitement mixed with swimming, a growing number of bathers are taking up the new sport of water skiing. It was recently introduced to this continent at Nassau, as a matter of fact, by its originator, Captain D'Arcy Rutherford, who shows Nassau water lovers how to balance themselves on water skis while being towed in the foamy wake of a speed boat going 40 miles an hour.

Horse racing at Nassau has been called the least commercialized in the world, probably because so many people go in for it for the fun and thrill which every race holds. Races take place among fast, wiry native ponies every Friday afternoon at Fort Montagu Park, also the site for international polo matches played between picked teams from the United States and Nassau.

The golfer who likes his course to be both interesting and beautiful will find the 18-holes of the Bahamas Country Club one of the finest he has ever teed a ball upon. The grounds were entirely renovated for the 1940 season and have been highly praised by many visitors who played over it in friendly and tournament matches during the winter.

Tennis comes in for its rightful share of the popularity too. Fine courts are to be had at the Bahamas Country Club, the British Colonial Hotel, the Fort Montagu Hotel and other places, all open to guests of the islands and all sites for many thrilling tournaments and exhibition matches.

Explorer's Paradise

It's fun to go "exploring" in Nassau, too. Whether you're stopping at the Royal Victoria Hotel, the British Colonial or the Fort Montagu, whether you are making the Shoreham, the Rozelda or possibly one of the smaller hotels or guest houses your headquarters, you'll find at your disposal big, modern motor cars, funny, old-fashioned native carriages or, if you prefer a little exercise along with the sights, you can pedal your own hired bicycle.

There are lovely drives under shady palms which lead to historic spots like Blackbeard's Tower and other places once frequented by blood-

thirsty old pirates who made Nassau their headquarters. You'll follow streets and see scenes little changed from the days when Rhett Butler and others of his ilk used Nassau as their headquarters for blockade running operations.

Down along the waterfront you'll see native sloops which put into Nassau from the outer islands with all manner of produce. During the voyage the native families eat and sleep on these little boats with their cats and dogs, and often with their pigs and chickens.

Native boatmen will take you for a trip among the cays and, if you wish to see what's going on under the rippling waters, you can visit the famous Williamson Photosphere, the undersea chamber in which John Ernest Williamson explores and photos the marvels of marine life at Nassau. In the photosphere is located the world's only underwater post office, "Sea Floor, Nassau, Bahamas." You can mail a letter from there which will carry the only stamp in existence with sea floor scenes.

Camera fans will find all sorts of things to "shoot" in and around Nassau, with each turn in the street and every twist of the road unraveling a fresh view of panoramic beauty. You'll want to take color pictures, if for no other reason than to convince the folks at home that the striking colors in sky and water and flowers are as dizzily bright as you will say they are.

Gaiety at Nassau doesn't end with sundown. There are moonlight sails and beach parties by firelight to be enjoyed. There are places to dance



Yachting in Nassau is a favorite sport and "vacationists, sailing their flamingos, pirate, star class or other type boats, find the islands and cays of the Bahamas the ideal place for it."

and spend the evening over tall, cool drinks. One of the chief night spots is the famous Jungle Club, featuring the Lake of Fire Bar and Jack Coe's Orchestra. The hotels and other clubs have their bars and dance floors too.

Between dances you will stroll through dense tropical gardens while their perfume fills the air. You'll look up through the filigree of palm leaves at the large, silvery moon that hangs over Nassau. And you will be glad that a place as lovely and serene as Nassau exists only a few days distant from Canada and that cruise vacations to Nassau, even in these days of restricted travel, are still available.

THE CAMERA

Why Definition is Often Lost

BY "JAY"

THE following letter received from Sudbury is, I think, of interest to many amateurs. The writer enclosed a negative with his letter, and I quote in part from the latter.

"The enclosed negative which you will notice has very poor definition, is about the average of what I have been getting during the past few months. Previous to this I was more than satisfied with my results, and candidly I am worried. The lens is a Tessar and I can assure you that it is perfectly clean. Can you suggest a possible cause for this change from good to no good?"

There is a certain warmth in the sun these days, and with it comes a feeling that Spring is just about ready to start us off with our cameras to seek that elusive masterpiece. But before we step out filled with the enthusiasm of the season we should give the "old box" the once over to see that all is well with it. And this is why I say that the above letter should be of interest to many amateurs, for in the answer will be found a few hints which will make this checkup worth while.

You will note that my correspondent is particular to assure me that the lens is clean. I wonder if the trouble, and trouble there is, does not find its root in this very fact. Too much lens cleaning is far more a vice than too little. Too much can be the cause of irreparable damage, whereas too little is always fair game for an urge in the right direction. Lens glass is very soft and will not stand heavy rubbing. It will not improve with a rough material, nor will it stand for too frequent cleaning. I'll wager that if we could examine the surfaces of the lens belonging to those amateurs who boast of their clean lens, we would find a staggering percentage looking like a superfine ground

glass. There is only one correct way to do this job, and that is to first dust off the surface with a very fine camel hair brush, and then polish with lens tissue, and do this only when you are convinced of its necessity. One other thought in this direction; when this necessity does arise and you pull the lens apart, make sure that you reassemble the combinations correctly.

Now for other causes of poor definition. How about the lens panel? Is it rigid; does it move when the exposure is made? Mark you this movement need only be so slight that the eye could not see it, yet goodbye to definition.

How about a check up with the lens front to make sure that it is parallel with the film? I personally ran afoul of this a few weeks ago, and with only a difference of barely three thirty-seconds of an inch my negatives lacked that degree of perfection necessary for good definition.

Robert M. Fanstone, A.R.P.S., in his book "Camera Lens and Shutters" says: "The question of register will not cause poor definition if the camera is by a good maker. But, poor definition can follow if the camera is fitted with plate-holders or film pack adapter by another maker."

Last comes movement of camera during exposure. This movement can be so slight that upon examining a contact print, we are prepared to say that it has good definition, but when it comes to making an enlargement, we run into another story and find ourselves more than a little dissatisfied.

How about a check up? It will pay in the long run, and I think my Sudbury reader will find the answer to his problem somewhere in this story.

Cheerio and good pictures.

WHY DO YOU GROW OLD?

Most people do not realize that muscles and nerves grow stronger by using, not by resting them. The digestive organs and eliminatory processes grow stronger upon rougher, well-mineralized natural foods because they get more exercise. Our bodies do not lose the power to do those things that younger bodies can do because they grow old... they grow old because they stop doing the things young bodies do.



Robt. G. Jackson, M.D.
Now in his 83rd year

I am sure of these things. My foods and activities are radically different from the conventional, and in my 83rd year I have a body that seems to grow younger instead of older as years roll by.

I am convinced that men and women headed for the human scrap heap in what is really middle life, can rebuild themselves so that mentally and physically they will be as young people. How? I can only say here, that diet is the first most important step. One third of my diet is composed of my natural whole-grain cereals, Dr. Jackson Meal (formerly Roman Meal), Bekus Pudding and Lishus, and my alkaline beverages, Kofy Sub. I partake freely of milk, fresh fruits and raw or lightly steamed vegetables. What this diet has done for me it can and will do for you.

If you are interested in this subject, send for my free booklet, "A Glorious Achievement." Address your request to Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., 521 Vine Ave., Toronto.

Robt. G. Jackson, M.D.

1-41

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"THE BACK PAGE"

Half-an-Hour in the Parlor-Car

En Route Toronto-Montreal, January 1941.

AN OFFICER sprawled in the arm-chair by the window of the parlor-car smoking-room. He was wearing khaki battle-dress. On his shoulders were the three stars of a captain. Beside him in the other arm-chair sat a sergeant, also in battle-dress. Both wore leather holsters. Opposite them on the settee a young flying officer in steel blue uniform sat next to the window. There was silence between the three.

The attendant put his head through the swaying green curtains over the door.

"Quite comfortable, gentlemen?" he asked.

The sergeant glanced at the captain who replied, "Yes, thank you."

The flying officer did not even look up. With eyes that saw much else besides his own reflection in the window, he gazed at the flying landscape: bare branches that wove a melancholy pattern against the cold background of winter's dusk.

Again there was silence. From the outer world came the distant clickety-clack of steel meeting steel. The curtain swayed slightly.

A LITTLE man with a quiet countenance entered the smoking-room and took the seat next to the flying officer. The little man wore raggy flannel trousers and a brown tweed coat. He opened a newspaper and glanced at the headlines. HUNS HAMMER HOSPITAL flared across the top of the page. In a few minutes he laid down his paper. His face wore the slightly self-conscious look of one about to open a conversation with strangers.

He glanced at the sergeant, but there was nothing doing there. The sergeant continued to roll a toothpick on his tongue and to gaze woodenly at the feet of the flying officer.

The little man turned to the captain. The captain's glance did not waver for a moment from the window.

With a burst of friendliness the little man spoke to the flying officer. "It's a long way from Shanghai," he said. "I left there three weeks ago, on a missionary. At what airport are you stationed?"

BY TERENCE CRONYN

The flying officer smiled slightly, but he made no reply.

The captain and the sergeant continued to look stolidly ahead of them.

The little man made one more attempt.

"Like to see the paper?" he asked.

"That's the stuff to give 'em, eh?" He pointed to the headline and passed the paper to the flying officer.

In a flash the paper was jerked from the little man's hand. Discarded, it fell to the floor.

The captain sat back and stared again at the window.

"Sorry, Sir," he said.

"You can't talk to him," went on the captain. "He's a Jerry—brought down near Coventry—been out here three months."

For the first time the little man noticed the small swastika badges on the lapels of the flying officer's jacket.

"I'm sorry," he said. "I didn't know."

He slid along the settee to the corner farthest from the prisoner and picked up his paper.

The curtain swayed slightly. The only sound was clickety-clack, clickety-clack.

"S-sorry," he said. "I didn't know."

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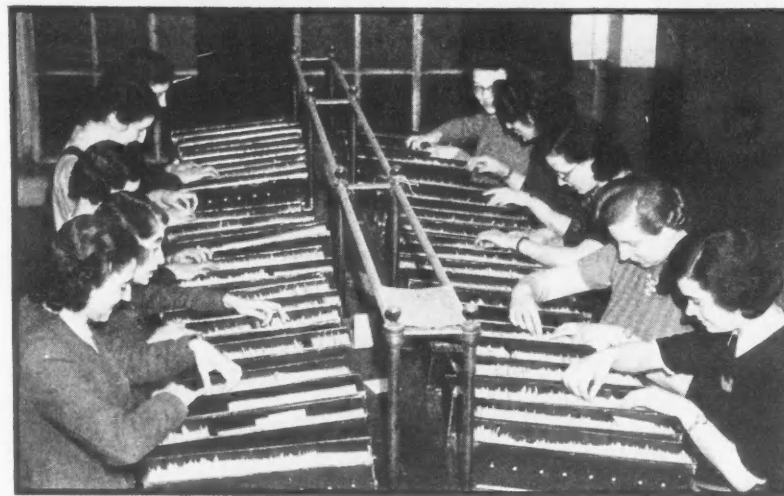
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Out of England to German-occupied countries are going thousands of letters, mailed through Thomas Cook and Son. A letter sent to Cook's with a postal note for two shillings will be forwarded to its destination in Holland, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Occupied France or Belgium. These girls keep an index card filed for every letter sent by Cook's.

brother just twenty-two—who's been in a Hun prison-camp for three months now. I'd like to feel that somebody in Germany was being decent to him."

The curtain swung back into place. Alone, the little man stared at the heading HUNS HAMMER HOSPITAL. In his eyes was a great perplexity.

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LETTER TO A POTENTIAL LISMER

(Sent with a Gift)

DEAR Infant, since you are beginning to "wyte,"

And choose a pictorial style,

I send you this pencil with red and blue leads.

To have and to hold for a while.

Get Daddy to sharpen it into nice points

Perhaps he will let you, who knows?

And when Mummy leaves you alone you'll soon fill

Your little scratch pad . . . I propose

That stairways are splendid for murals, whereas

Your own of adornment is void;

Express yourself there in surrealist squirls

And urge the Irate to read Freud!

The fly-leaves and margins of books afford scope

For early impressions; you may Be taken red-handed and bundled to bed . . .

Some Parents are funny that way.

Orangeville, Ont. ELEANOR KYLES.

er pilot. But the Spitfires got him. We're moving him to Kingston."

"I wonder if our boys in Germany travel in parlor-cars?" asked the R.C.A.F. officer of no one in particular.

The attendant bustled in from the corridor.

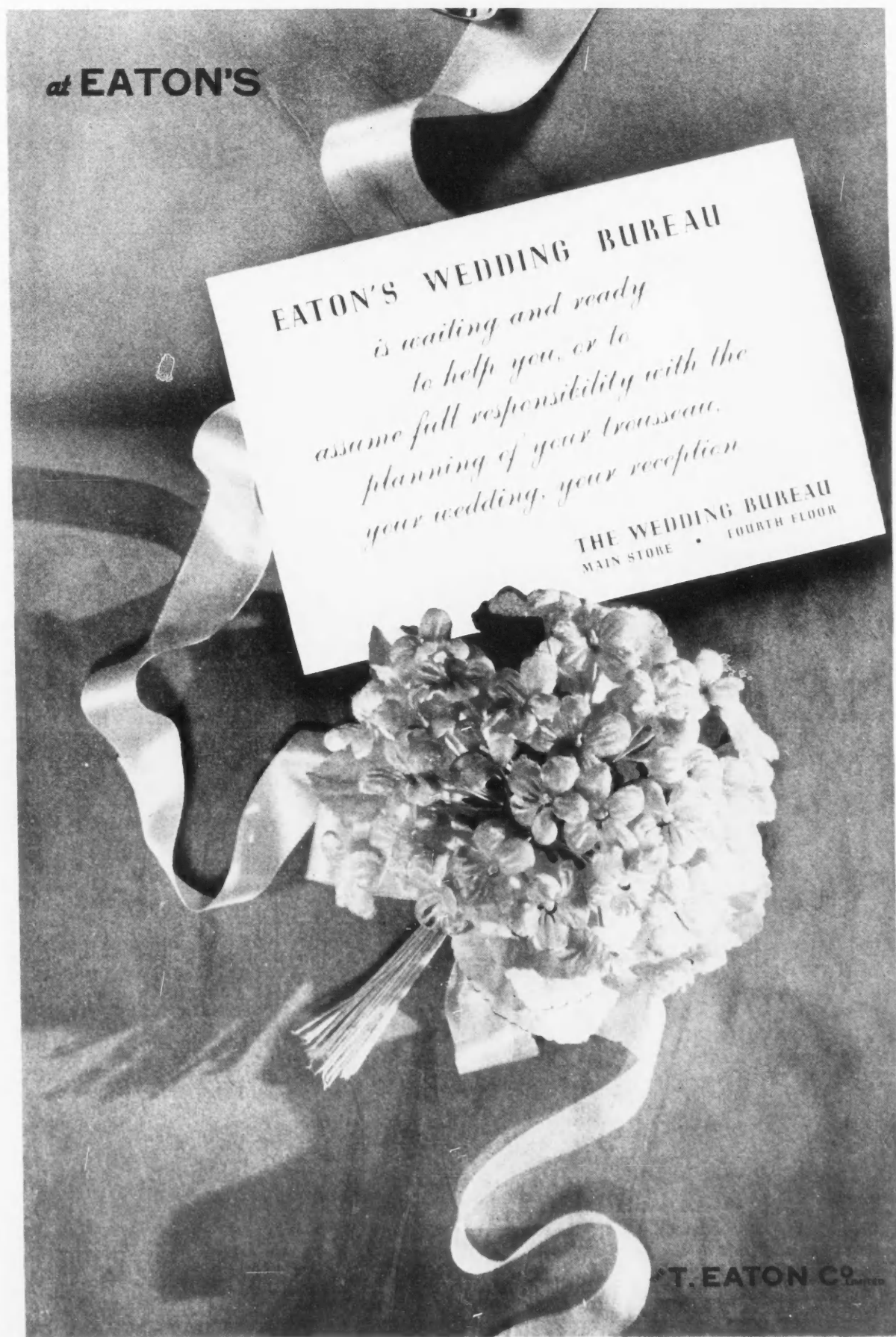
"Four minutes to Kingston, gentlemen," he said.

The sergeant rose, took off his holster, put on his overcoat, and refastened the holster on the outside.

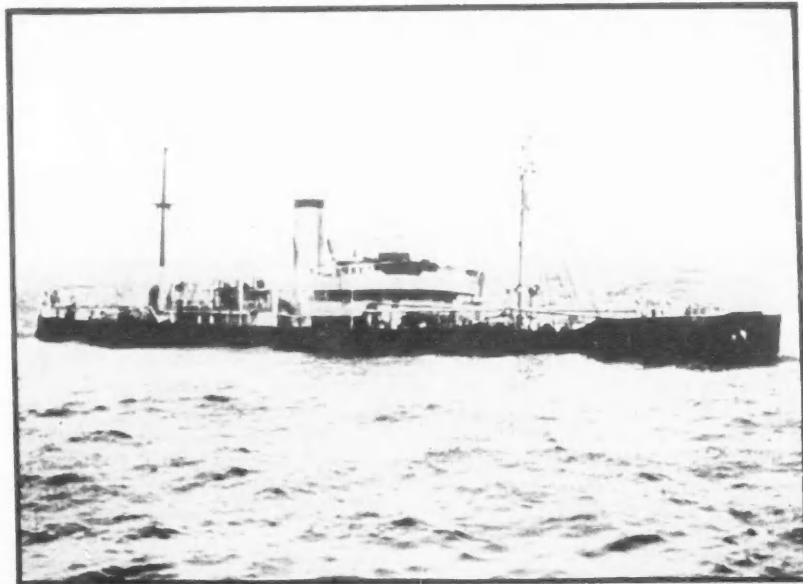
When the sergeant was ready the captain did the same.

The Nazi airman stood up. The attendant took a box of matches from the holder and gave it to the prisoner.

The R.C.A.F. officer clicked his heels and reached in his breast-pocket. He brought out a half-empty package of cigarettes and handed them to the prisoner. The latter said, "Bitte," and clicked his heels.



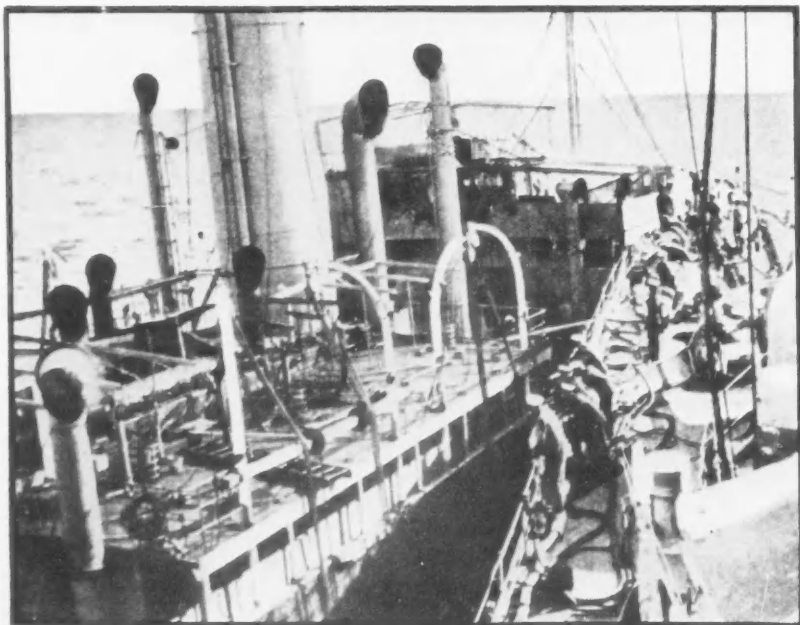
Wheat—Canada's Number One Non-War Worry



This is the German freighter "Idarwald" which was snared by a British warship off the coast of Cuba as it tried to run the blockade. Already the "Idarwald's" crew have opened the seacocks and the ship is setting low in the water. A fire was also started in the hold of the ship.



The British warship came alongside the "Idarwald", made fast to her and hoses were passed over the side to fight the fire. The midship of the freighter is by now a flaming ruin and the ship is going down by the bow. The British fight stubbornly and finally put



. . . the fire out, but the pressure of the sea entering through the seacocks burst the bulkhead and the "Idarwald" sank a few hours later. Last week A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that the British Navy had sunk or captured 3,000,000 tons of Nazi shipping.

WHEAT is the Government's number one non-war worry. For years the railway problem held the dubious honor of being the nation's biggest headache. Then the relief policy stepped up as the leading problem of the day. Now it is wheat, basic revenue producer of Canada's great prairie provinces, and top-ranking peacetime export commodity.

With the prospect of one billion bushels of wheat being on hand in Canada in 1941-42, Ottawa has finally headed into the wheat storm, and the recently announced crop policy tells the drab story of the unsatisfactory conditions facing what is normally Canada's greatest single industry. Aside from the financial aspect of the wheat issue, which Trade and Commerce Minister James A. Mackinnon frankly admits "is one which can only call for anxiety," there are basic underlying features of the situation which call for consideration on the part of all Canadians.

Stated simply, Canada, as the world's largest wheat merchant, finds herself with stocks on hand larger than any ever before accumulated by any country in world wheat history. This unique but somewhat distressing condition has been

Record crops at home and loss of markets abroad have left Canada with unprecedentedly large stocks of wheat on hand. With a war to finance, the country cannot afford to pay for the growing of unwanted new supplies, nor can it cut off the price guarantee and leave the western wheat-growers without adequate markets and means of subsistence.

At long last, the Government has grappled with the problem and placed a limitation on the amount of wheat to which the price guarantee will apply. The Government will now pay the western farmers to grow something other than wheat.

brought about largely by two factors—recent record crops at home and disappearance abroad of all export markets save Britain. The result is that wheat has backed up on the West to the point where it is now being estimated that the end of the current crop year on July 31, 1941, will find Canada's elevators choked with a history-making carryover of 576 million bushels, enough to supply both our export and domestic needs for two years without another single bushel being grown.

This, in short, is the excess supply story, and here in brief are the means by which the Government hopes to bring stability into the

wheat industry and to offset some of the disastrous results which will inevitably descend upon the nation's wheat growers if no attempt is made to stem the present growing tide of troubles.

The new wheat policy, which is a miniature edition, in effect if not in form, of the famous Agricultural Adjustment Act of the United States farm policy, has as its primary purpose acreage reduction along with the following additional features:

1. Government will take only 250,000,000 bushels, or about one-half of average crop.

2. Payments of certain sums per acre on all wheat acreage reduction

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canada and Lease-Lend

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WHILE the U.S. Lease-Lend Bill does not specifically apply to Canada, it will almost certainly cause some changes in this country's war effort, as a result of the virtual transformation of the United States from a neutral—a highly benevolent neutral—into an active, though still non-belligerent, ally of Britain. The drawing-together of Canada and the United States effected by the Joint Defence Agreement last August may now be expected to blossom into far-reaching co-operation incidental to the joint task of rendering all-out aid to Britain.



Such co-operation may be expected to show itself in many ways. For instance, one of Canada's most important needs is the acquisition of more American exchange, or rather, of means of payment acceptable across the border.

Passage of the Lease-Lend Bill means that Britain will henceforth have much less need of cash or its equivalent in the obtaining of supplies from the United States. Britain will therefore have resources—notably of gold coming from South Africa and other Empire sources—which she can make available to Canada. Though this is expected to ease this country's position in respect of American exchange, it is understood that Canada will continue and even increase in the near future her restrictions on non-essential imports from the United States, more particularly as time will be required to make British gold available to Canada.

Far-Reaching Adjustments

In the past, the Dominion has been able to effect, as required, exchange credits to take care of purchases in the U.S., but the situation has been becoming more pressing with the increasing volume of such purchases, and the prospect of relief, as indicated above, will be very welcome to Ottawa. Furthermore, the new relationship resulting from the Lease-Lend Bill would presumably make it easier for Canada to float a loan in the United States, but actually there is no present prospect that this will be done.

Adoption of the Lease-Lend Bill promises industrial as well as economic reactions on Canada. It seems likely that a sizable part of the production of "heavy" equipment that has been scheduled for Canada, such as big guns, tanks and ships both naval and merchant, will now be allocated to the United States, and that Canada will now confine itself more to such things as small arms, motor vehicles, explosives, etc.—and of course, food. That is, this may be expected to be the case as soon as United States war produc-

tion has really got into its stride. Until it does, Canada will, of course, continue to produce, to the best of her ability, the heavy goods as well as others, according to Britain's needs. The prospect is that ultimately there will be far-reaching adjustments of Canada's war effort, as co-ordination with that of the United States is effected.

The Lease-Lend Bill empowers President Roosevelt to transfer to Britain (or other countries) \$1,300,000,000 worth of armament already in existence or now in process of manufacture, owned by the United States Army and Navy. The President may similarly transfer armament manufactured in the future, provided that Congress votes the money for the manufacture of that armament. The President's powers under the Bill come to an end on June 30, 1943, unless Congress ends them earlier by adopting a resolution to that effect.

Standardization

As soon as the Bill had become law, Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to vote \$7,000,000,000 to finance the help-Britain program. Mr. A. T. Colwell, of the American Society of Automotive Engineers, declared that United States industries will now pool their designs, patents and ideas in a giant standardization movement to turn out airplanes, tanks, automobiles and other military supplies on a vast scale. And it is already indicated that this standardization movement will be extended to include Canadian war production to the fullest possible degree.

Passage of the Lease-Lend Bill has enormous value for the British cause psychologically as well as materially. Former die-hard isolationists across the border have already declared their intention to give their loyal support to their country's full-aid-to-Britain program. Not only British but European under-cover opposition to Hitler will be given fresh strength. And there is reason to think that before long the United States will enter the war as an actual combatant.

The coming weeks and months are going to test British strength and courage to the full. Hitler is out to break Britain, by the wholesale sinking of supply ships and maybe by invasion, before full American aid can become effective. "If we hold out until that assistance is not only a productive fact, but is transferred and established here, the victory will not only be certain, it will be quick," says Mr. A. V. Alexander, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty. Canada must aid Britain to hold on by giving her, now, every bit of help possible.



in 1941 as compared with 1940.

3. Continuance of the quota system with quotas based on 65 per cent of the 1940 acreage.

4. Continuance of the Federal guaranteed price of 70 cents.

5. Continuance of storage, payable to producers, but only on the undelivered portion of the 230,000,000 bushels.

6. No change in present processing tax of 15 cents a bushel on wheat milled in Canada for domestic consumption.

The acreage control bonus scheme is perhaps the most important single feature of the new crop policy. Mr. Gardiner asks farmers not to plant more than 65 per cent of last year's acreage, because of the further depressing influence additional supplies would have on price together with the fact that the proposed one-third reduction in acreage will roughly tie-in with the Government's total acceptance figure of 230 million bushels.

More Mixed Farming

At the same time, however, he adds, it is not the Government's intention to compel farmers to reduce acreage but rather to pay them to grow something other than wheat, which, in the long run, will help Western agriculture. In this plan provision is made for a payment of \$4 per acre if the farmer summer fallows the land on which wheat is not sown, while \$2 per acre is paid for turning wheat land over to coarse grains, grass, and clover. For instance, allowing for the reduction proposed in wheat acreage of nine million acres, and granting the maximum payment of \$4 per acre for summer fallowing, the total cost would be \$36 millions, while any combination of substitute crops will bring it down lower.

The new policy seems to be a reasonable compromise. Those who contend that excess wheat is actually real wealth and that our heavy supplies constitute a great post-war asset are not liable to see any fast depletion of present record stocks even under the new policy. On the other hand, those who argue that we must realistically face changed export conditions and cut acreage, at least during the balance of the war, have reason to be pleased with the recent moves. The policy now being developed supports their oft-repeated statements that there is no sanity in allowing farmers to grow wheat to their heart's content with markets blasted away by enemy action and blockade. The Government's latest action should also have the indirect effect of moving surplus farm workers to vital war industries and thus ease the labor shortage.

While many feel that we should not deplete our reserves to such an extent as to weaken our competitive chance to share in European post-war wheat market demands, it is an established fact that whatever may be Europe's post-war requirements, there will certainly be no shortage of supplies to meet them. Our chief peacetime export competitors, Argentina and Australia, will be on hand to sell some of their surplus supplies, while the United States, which has been practically out of the export market for the past decade, now has the problem of disposing of its current carryover which has reached an all-time high of around 400 million bushels.

In fact, the four great wheat-growing countries—Canada, United States, Argentina and Australia—have one billion bushels on hand and the 1941 crop might well add at least another 500 million bushels. Thus 1.5 billion bushels is enough to feed the whole continent of Europe, for a full year if no wheat is raised there, a decidedly remote possibility; even in the so-called poor year of 1940 this area produced 1.4 billion bushels. Even in the case of Britain, our sole remaining export market, domestic wheat output has been increased about 50% as a result of dire war need and lack of shipping space, a condition that does not make the post-war export picture look any brighter.

Facts such as these do not make pleasant reading but they at least substantiate the view that the war, while it has made the wheat problem decidedly more difficult, did not create it, and it is equally certain that the ending of the war, in itself, will not solve it.

Long-Range Outlook

It is noteworthy that the recently announced wheat policy takes into consideration the long-range outlook of the industry. This is a decidedly new trend and is of the utmost importance to an industry which, directly and indirectly, supports more than one-third of the nation's population, and is an integral part of our whole national economic structure.

Now that the Government has announced its new wheat policy, it is interesting to glance over the cost to the taxpayers, in the peacetime depression-drought decade of 1930-39, of maintaining the economic stability of the Prairie wheat economy. It will no doubt come as a surprise to most Canadians to learn that the Federal Government's marketing assistance in this period, one of the most critical in Western history, cost only about \$9 millions a year, according to figures recently released by the Canadian Wheat Board and given as follows:

Stabilization Profits . . .	1930-31	\$ 2,107,855
Five Cent Bonus . . .	1931-32	12,719,961
Wheat Board Losses . . .	1933	11,858,164
Wheat Board Losses . . .	1938	61,282,329
Wheat Board Losses . . .	1939	6,119,656

Almost \$90 Millions

It will be noted that, over ten years, there has been a net loss to the Dominion Government of almost \$90 millions—over \$61 millions of this coming in connection with the 1938 crop. Had that crop been handled at a guaranteed price of 70 cents per bushel, as was done with the 1939 crop, the total losses to the Dominion Treasury would then only have been about \$5 millions annually. That this is the case is borne out by the Sirois Report which states that "although the Government's wheat marketing policy during the depression entailed considerable risks, the total cost to the taxpayer proved in the end to be relatively small—a total of about \$20 million during 1930-37, or less than an average of one cent per bushel over the period."

But this is a peacetime picture, and depressed as were the conditions of that period, they fade well into the background when compared with the present war wheat crisis. While Finance Minister Isley discreetly avoided including an estimate for financing the current crop in his

1941-42 estimates, experts agree that the Government's present wheat financial commitments involve an outlay of at least \$400 millions. This huge sum is already largely frozen as a public investment, and, in addition, the Government is losing about \$1 million a week in storage charges, insurance, and the like, a figure approximating the pre-war drain on the Treasury of Canadian National deficits.

However, whatever the cost of presently aiding wheat growers, it must be considered as a legitimate

war charge, although only a financial by-product of the real wheat problem—how to get back our former export markets, or, admitting that some of them are gone forever, what to do with the displaced wheat growers.

Also, it is an established fact that the Government's aid to wheat farmers in the past has not, as many people have been led to believe, been a major burden on our public finances. The future, however, is another story and the problem which now confronts us might readily become exactly that.

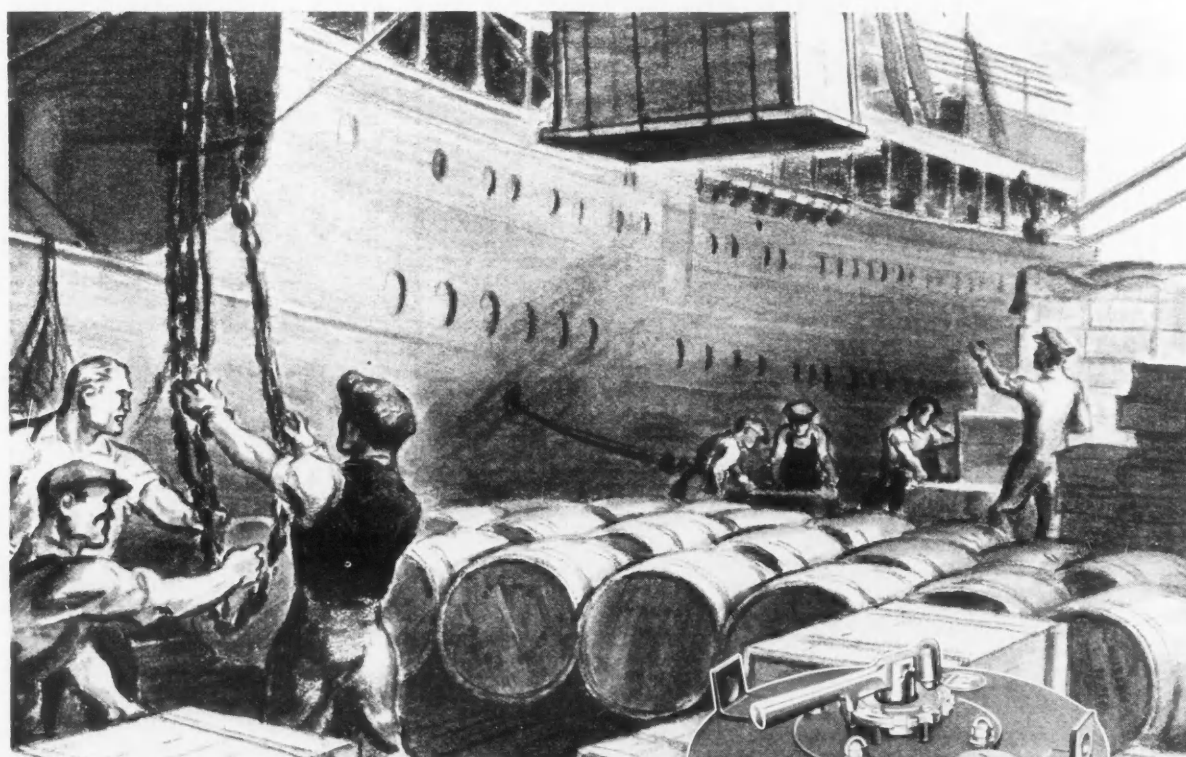
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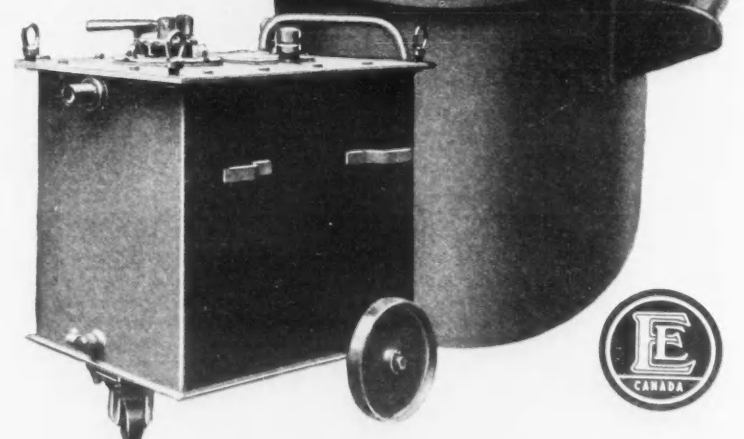
Every Hour and Dollar Counts

IN scores of wharves along Canadian coasts the commerce of the Empire "carries on".

Here hours and minutes count—dollars must do double duty—effort must be redoubled to compensate for the unavoidable penalties of war.

On the docks and in the shipyards—as in thousands of plants across Canada—time is being saved, materials are being reclaimed, work is being speeded up by the use of "English Electric" Welding Equipment.

It is but one of the many ways in which "English Electric" products are serving Canada today.



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FOULIS ENGINEERING SALES CO., HALIFAX



Indicated on the above map is the border between Thailand and French Indo-China as agreed upon in the recent settlement initialed in Tokyo. The shading outlines areas ceded Thailand by the harassed French.

GOLD & DROSS

HOWARD SMITH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

While I have profited from the advice published in your column, this is the first time I have ever written about asking for counsel. I would like to know what you think of the preferred stock of Howard Smith. I am holding a good block of the stock and would like to know if you think I should continue to do so, or, better still, just give me your opinion of it, and let me decide for myself. I was rather disappointed in the showing the company made in 1940. I heard that its plants were working at capacity and expected the earnings to be much better than they were. What is the reason for the comparative fall-off?

E. G. K., Brandon, Man.

The reason for the comparative "fall-off" in the earnings of Howard Smith is not hard to find; it is the Excess Profits Tax. As you say, all the company's mills were working at capacity throughout 1940; volume reached a new record. Income from all sources jumped \$1,392,412 to a new high peak of \$4,513,883. But provision for income and excess profits tax climbed \$1,494,324 to \$1,794,692, so that net, after all charges, declined \$263,621 to \$1,134,844. The company is obviously subject to the 75 per cent tax on excess profits rather than the minimum 12 per cent on total profits, so that further improvement in net income is limited. The preferred stock has appeal for income, but its appreciation possibilities are somewhat limited.

Howard Smith Paper Mills, Lim.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 203

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one half per cent. (2½%) has been declared for the quarter ending the 30th April, 1941, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

H. T. Jaffray,
General Manager.

Toronto, 12th March, 1941.

MONETA PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 11

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on April 16th, 1941, to Shareholders of record of March 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

H. B. CLEARHUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ontario,
March 14, 1941.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 53.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of \$1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6 per cent. cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited for the quarter ending March 31st, 1941, payable April 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

March 14th, 1941

Guaranty Trust Company of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½%, being at the rate of 6% per annum, on the paid-in capital stock of the Company has been declared for the quarter-year ending March 31st, 1941, payable April 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager.



LANDING IN DIFFICULTY

ited, is a combined holding and operating company and one of the largest producers of fine paper in Canada. Products include bond and ledger papers, Bristol boards, offset, book, lithograph, blotting, toilet, tissue, kraft and wrapping paper; also bleached sulphite and soda pulp, and bleached and unbleached kraft and groundwood pulp. Company also produces chlorine and caustic soda and (through subsidiaries) glassine and grease-proof papers, coating papers, and groundwood, kraft, bleached soda and sulphite pulps.

DELNITE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me if Delnite Mines is making progress and if it is paying dividends? Thanks.

W. N. B., Three Rivers, Que.

Delnite Mines, a subsidiary of Sylvanite, has shown steady growth since production commenced in 1937. Mill capacity has been increased to 400 tons daily. Ore has been encountered on each of the four new levels between 1000 and 1500 feet but considerable work remains before their full importance will be known. The present year is likely to be the best in the company's history. Two dividends of three cents a share were paid last year.

DOMINION STORES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please appraise the common stock of Dominion Stores for me as well as the company's outlook. If you have it available, I would like to have a comparison of the company's earnings over the past several years.

P. G., Montreal, Que.

The common stock of Dominion Stores has better-than-average speculative appeal at the present time.

After providing for Excess Profits Tax on a 35 per cent. basis (that permitted under the "depressed companies" clause) Dominion Stores showed a net profit of \$100,819, equal to 36 cents per common share as compared with net losses of \$125,208 and \$149,112 in 1939 and 1938, respectively. The 1940 results are the best since 1933, when earnings were equal to \$1.20 per share.

The company's improved showing in 1940 is a tribute to the success of the programme designed to improve and modernize its methods of operation, which was begun in 1938. During 1940, for instance, there was a decrease of 90, or 20.1 per cent. in the number of stores operated as compared with 1939. Sales per store increased 15.5 per cent. and at the end of 1940 there were 324 stores in operation.

Dominion Stores operates a chain of food stores in eastern Canada, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. About one-third of the stores have meat departments, and many also sell fruit, vegetable and bakery products. Early in 1939, the company acquired 30 stores from Stop & Shop, Limited.

PIONEER, SANTA FE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please let me know the standing of Pioneer, Santa Fe and Harwood Lake Mines and if paying dividends.

W.D.F., Calgary, Alta.

Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C., pays a quarterly dividend of ten cents a share and the last payment was on January 2 to shareholders of record November 30. Ore reserves are estimated as sufficient for nearly six years and the company has upwards of \$1,500,000 in net quick assets. Pioneer also pursues an active exploration policy and has several interesting prospects under investigation at present.

Both Santa Fe and Harwood Lake Mines are inactive. Santa Fe planned resumption of operations last spring but was unable to secure the necessary finances. Further exploration appears justified and the property has been opened by two shafts, one to 200 feet and the other to 800. A small tonnage of commercial ore is available with possibilities for more regarded as favorable. There has been no activity reported by Harwood Lake for some years. At last report it had debts of about \$14,000 and no cash.

Canada's Greatest Manufacturing Industry

Since 1913 the value of Canada's newsprint production has increased from \$15,000,000 to \$160,000,000, most of which is received in American dollars, so vitally important in war-time.

The earnings and asset position of Canadian newsprint companies is stronger now than has been the case for many years. The extent of this improvement may not be fully realized by investors. We have therefore prepared a pamphlet which gives a twenty-eight year history of the industry and also shows its present fundamentally sound position.

Copy of this pamphlet will be gladly furnished upon request.

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PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

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The School offers for annual competition, two memorial scholarships for entry to the Senior School, each of the value of \$500 a year and two for entry to the Junior School of the value of \$400 and \$300 a year respectively. This year a special scholarship of the value of \$500 a year will be open for competition among boys from English schools. The examinations for these scholarships in 1941 will be held on May 1st and 2nd. Twelve bursaries are awarded annually.

Trinity Term begins on April 16th. For full information please write to:

Philip A. C. Ketchum,
M.A., B.Ed.,
Headmaster.

THE FRONT PAGE

Unique in journalism is SATURDAY NIGHT'S "Front Page", where the events of the week are commented upon with gravity or gaiety as the case may be. The Editors reserve the right to choose which attitude.

THE PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

All of these Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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20,000 4½% Serial	- - - - -	due March 15th, 1945
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PRICE FOR 1956 MATURITY

97.50 and accrued interest, to yield about 4.75%

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IT IS WELL known that few holders of insurance policies read their contracts right through, and that fewer still could, without assistance, fully understand them if they did take the time to do so. But as a rule they are not worried about the technical verbiage of their policies, as they have confidence in the integrity of the insurance companies and the insurance men with whom they do business. They have come to believe that if the premium payments are kept up, the money will be forthcoming if a loss or claim arises under the contract.

For a long time in most cases they have witnessed the operation of the beneficial functions of insurance in the community. For instance, they have usually found out for themselves that life insurance in a suitable amount is as good an asset as a person can hold, because it is particularly well-adapted to accomplish the objectives most people have in view. They know that if anything should then happen to the head of a family, the life insurance would provide food, shelter and clothing for the children and enable them to go on with their education; and that if the head of a family should live to an age when protection of dependents is no longer required, his life insurance could then be utilized to provide income for his remaining years, so that he could enjoy some comfort instead of being dependent on others.

They have also found out that within the amount of its cash value life insurance can be used as security for an immediate loan from the insurance company at any time, or as

collateral for other loans or credit accommodation. There is no doubt that in this way it has often proved of inestimable value when a pressing but temporary need has had to be met and when money or credit could not readily be obtained by any other means.

Family Income

They know, too, that by way of what is known as a family income policy a man with a wife and young family can now provide a greatly increased amount of family protection at very small cost during the period when the children are growing up, the protection thus being at the maximum amount when the need is greatest.

It is now known that in the case of those whose estates will be subject to the heavy burdens imposed by succession duties, they can by means of life insurance made payable directly to the Provincial Treasurer provide for these levies in advance and thus preserve their estates from being broken up at a substantial or even ruinous loss in order to meet these death duties.

Thus it is now becoming generally known that life insurance not only

ABOUT INSURANCE

What Is It That People Insure For?

BY GEORGE GILBERT

There is little doubt that in the case of most persons with dependents life insurance is about the only means readily available by which they can provide some financial support for them should they themselves be called away prematurely by death.

But nowadays the great majority of income earners require protection not only against the risk of dying too soon but also against the hazard of living too long, that is, after they have become economically obsolescent. Here, again, life insurance offers a sure way by which they can provide a retirement fund against the time when their earning power comes to an end.

enables a person to provide for the making good of his earning power to his dependents and for the preservation of his estate intact in the event of his death, but that it also provides him with a means of offsetting the depreciation or loss of his earning power in old age, just as the manufacturer sets aside reserves to take care of the depreciation and replacement of his plant equipment. So it is that when a man's insurance is no longer needed for family protection, its asset value may be converted into a retirement income for himself or himself and his wife.

At the present time the wisdom of holding an adequate amount of life insurance should become increasingly apparent to most people, in view of the uncertainty which exists as to where the war may eventually spread to and the possibility that the civilian population in some sections of the country may find themselves in the zone of active hostilities just as the civilian populations of other parts of the Empire have already found themselves or may do so before the war is over.

Paramount Duty

By making sure that they have enough life insurance for family protection, married men are not only fulfilling the first and paramount duty which they owe to themselves and the state, which is to provide for those of their own household so that they do not become a charge on the community, but they are also assisting in the nation's war effort as well, because a very large part of the premiums received by the life insurance companies doing business in Canada now go into Dominion of Canada bonds, while the rest of their funds go into other investments of like importance to the welfare and stability of the country's institutions.

Money paid out for necessary life insurance protection in war time therefore performs a dual function, by relieving the state of the responsibility of looking after one's dependents, while at the same time providing funds for the carrying out of the national effort.

Money placed in life insurance is likewise absolutely safe, because the regularly licensed insurance companies operating under Dominion Government supervision have never failed in times of war, epidemics and depressions to pay all the guaranteed values under their contracts.

Life insurance has been able to meet all its guaranteed obligations in times of stress and strain as well as in good times because it is based on the fundamental principle of carrying out its contracts without deduction or abatement or the possibility of repudiation.

Adequate Reserves

In order to be able to carry out its contracts in full however far into the future they may extend, life insurance is required to set aside adequate reserve funds, calculated on a scientific basis, for this very purpose. In addition, an ample margin of safety is maintained in the case of most companies to meet any unforeseen contingencies that may arise, such as heavy depreciation in the market value of securities, defaults in the payment of interest or principal, wars, epidemics, etc.

Times like the present when funds can be invested or reinvested only at a low interest rate are more or less counterbalanced by periods when a better than average rate is obtainable, the long-term investments purchased before the drop in interest rates enabling the companies to maintain a good average rate long after the drop has taken place.

There is no question that the gigantic reservoir of life insurance funds now in existence represents the savings of a very large number of thrifty and ambitious people who believe in making provision in this way as far as they can for their own financial independence, instead of looking to the state to provide it for them.

Their confidence in the advantages of this co-operative system of life insurance protection and savings over individual efforts in that direction has been fully justified by the convincing demonstrations furnished over a long period of years that the life companies by their expert management and sound investment policy have been able to safeguard the interests of individuals far better than the individuals in most cases have been able to do for themselves.

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

The writer is interested in a company, which is carrying a large amount of fire, use and occupancy insurance with Lloyd's of London.

In view of the restrictions on the transfer of funds from England, do you consider that the Lloyd's underwriters in Canada, are sufficiently strong to meet all reasonable claims?

Can you advise us the amount of deposit held by the various insurance authorities in the Dominion on behalf of Lloyd's underwriters and can you advise us the approximate amount of their premium income in this country and if this income is reserved for the payment of claims arising in Canada?

T. S. G., Stratford, Ont.

Lloyd's non-marine underwriters are regularly licensed in and have deposits with the following Provinces of Canada: New Brunswick, \$25,000; Quebec, \$50,000; Ontario, \$50,000; Saskatchewan, \$25,000; Alberta, \$25,000. They have also the sum of about \$6,800,000 available at the Bank of Canada for payment of claims under their Canadian policies in the event of an emergency arising which would make it impossible for settlement to be made through the usual channels.

Latest available Government figures of the business transacted in Canada by Lloyd's non-marine underwriters are for the year ended December 31, 1939. Their total net premiums in Canada for the year amounted to \$6,251,250.70 on a written basis, while on an earned basis their total net premiums were \$5,988,52.80. Net losses and claims

incurred (including adjustment expenses) amounted to \$3,861,041.21; commissions totalled \$1,940,065.90; taxes were \$196,038.95; and all other expenses, \$375,075.06. It is evident that claims and expenses absorbed the year's premiums.

Undisputed claims under Lloyd's policies in Canada have been promptly paid up to the present, so far as I know, and, in view of the financial resources available in this country, as noted above, there is no reason why they should not continue to be so paid in the future. In the case of a disputed claim, such must be brought against the various underwriters whose names appear on the policy for the amounts set opposite their names and for which they are severally liable, unless an agreement is reached between the lawyer or lawyers acting for the underwriters and the claimant's lawyer that all the underwriters will be bound by the result of the action against the first underwriter on the policy. This is the procedure usually followed. Judgments obtained in such actions are enforceable in Canada.

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W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

Britain's Budget

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The British Parliament is demanding a chance to discuss the Budget before it is brought down. For, the chief problem of the British to-day is not financial; what matter are production and inflation.

As for inflation, it is the job of the Government to keep it under its thumb; that can be done by direct control over purchasing. As for production, every machine which can do war work should be turned to the task. Demand from the public for less necessary things must be curtailed. Those two necessary problems solved, the Government can then concern itself with a balanced budget.

MEMBERS of Britain's Parliament are pressing Sir Kingsley Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for an opportunity to talk about this year's budget problems before he has made up his mind about how to solve them. They argue that no longer is the budget a matter solely for the financial expert. Not economic devices alone, but large questions of principle have to be settled, and the place to settle them is the House of Commons and the time is before the budget rather than after it.

This is the argument, and it finds plenty of support in the statistical evidence. We are now spending at the rate of £4½ thousand millions a year, and we must look forward to spending much more. The budget will have to take into account an acceleration of the rate of spending on the war. The income and expenditure sides for 1940-41 will show a figure of about £2½ thousand millions on the wrong side, for expenditure, which took time to swell into its present magnificent proportions, will be rather less than £4 millions and income will not be more than £1½ millions. Sir Robert Kindersley and the other savings media may be relied on to dig something like a thousand millions out of our pockets. That would leave an unbridged gap of £1½ thousand million.

These are astronomical figures, and they appeal to the imagination of members of Parliament and the purveyors of economic panaceas. They support very strongly the idea that the coming budget will have to be very much out of the ordinary if it is not to destroy Britain's reputation for sound finance. And, once for all, they put an end to the traditional alterations about whether another 1d. is to be put on beer or another ½d. on tobacco. Such revenue-raising devices today really are drops in the ocean.

Is it so Bad?

What Sir Kingsley Wood has to ask himself is why a budget should be balanced, and, if he is convinced that it should be balanced in principle, to ask whether it should in present conditions. What happens when a budget is unbalanced? Is it so bad? There is, of course, a bookkeeping item showing so many pounds spent and not "earned". What then? The item is usually "funded" either immediately or after a time when it has been added to other deficits to make a decent total for "funding". "Funding" is the process whereby a deficit is transformed into a loan, which the public subscribe and on which they receive interest. The nation, in other words, foots the bill for not having lived up to expectations earlier. All the money which the nation owes the nation is called the National Debt, and recurrent budgetary deficits add to this debt and increase the interest burden on the Treasury.

But in wartime it is impossible to consider the advantages and disadvantages of budgets balanced and unbalanced on such narrow economic lines. What is our chief problem today? It is not financial at all. If our budgets showed unprecedented unbalance we still should win the war. It is the problem of production in the first place, and of inflation in the second, which matter. Every machine that can do war work and every pair of hands that can tend it must do that work. And demand from the public for less necessary things must be curtailed. Not to balance a budget, but to release productive resources for the war.

So much everyone knows, and the Government knows. But what is the Treasury doing about it? The Ministries of Labor and Supply have had their say, but the logical concomitant of their mobilization program is a financial program which does not aim to reduce unessential consumption by the outworn weapon of taxation, but to reduce it at the source, by fixing a definite limit in pounds, shillings and pence to the amount which we may spend in the shops.

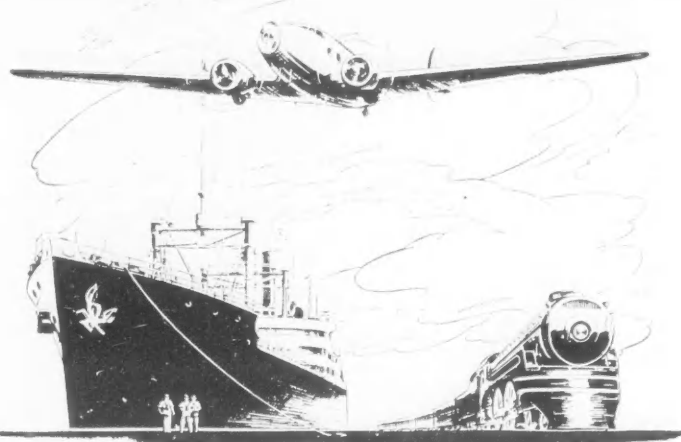
About inflation, this second consideration, there has been a great deal of nonsense talked. It has been called nature's remedy and it has been called the economic scourge. What it is best understood by reference to the conditions in which it develops. These conditions in their extreme form have been summed up as when "a lot of people with a lot of money try to buy a lot of goods which don't exist". We have seen something of that recently. The war has made available increased quantities of money and it has reduced the quantity of goods. The supply-demand equation has been radically adjusted. The purchasing power of money has been lowered. In Germany, on that other occasion when we should have known what to do with her, inflation got to the point where a king's ransom would scarcely pay for the hire of the van necessary to cart it to the place where it was to buy a kitchen table. That was money debasement indeed.

Controlled Inflation

Inflation is not always so bad, however. Every war produces it to some extent. It is the job of the Government to keep it within bounds, to control it so that it does not keep on reproducing itself like a weed. It is Sir Kingsley's job to plan his budget, not with any traditional and irrelevant ideas of "balance" in the accounting sense, but with a realistic idea of how to stop inflation. The way to stop it is to stop the rush of demand, to thin it down to a scale commensurate with the lowered scale of supply. That, again, can only be done by some direct control over purchasing. Taxation will not do it.

Now, if the budget is tackled along fundamental lines it will, if a little ingenuity is used, easily be made to balance. Suppose a definite and strict limit is put on purchases. There will be made available to the wiles of Sir Robert Kindersley, in his drive for savings, a vast new reservoir of money. If people cannot spend they have to save. Consider how, in such circumstances, a little compulsion added to the present savings campaign might double, even quadruple, the rate of savings.

It is not easy for a Chancellor of the Exchequer to get away from the purely financial vision, just as it is difficult enough for a Minister of Supply to consider his Department in relation to any other, or for a Minister of Aircraft Production to remember that a war is not won by aeroplanes alone. It is in this sense that Parliament is right to demand a debate about the budget before the budget is framed. For Parliament, like the people, can see the economic problems of this war as a whole, not as independent question sheets for a dozen Ministers whose Right and Left glory in mutual ignorance. The word, of course, is co-ordination. The Budget must present a plan which is part of a general plan whose other components embrace subjects, like supply and manpower, which now enjoy their own individual program.



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DAMAGE TO CONTENTS....

\$1275.00 — Not Insured

They were buying their own home. "No need to worry," they thought, "We're well covered by Insurance". But when fire unexpectedly struck, it was the contents which suffered heaviest. This is often the case, for some people either do not insure at all, or seriously underinsure their furniture, clothing, prized possessions, etc. Consult your British Northwestern agent—he will show how economically you can be fully protected.

British Northwestern FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA 211 BAY ST., TORONTO

J. H. Riddell, Managing Director
A. C. Ruby, Br. Mgr., WINNIPEG

V. G. Creber, Asst. Manager
M. Nevill, Br. Mgr., VANCOUVER

The Newest Accident and Sickness Policy

Added to the complete range of "Dominion of Canada" contracts, the "All Canadian" introduces some new features including—Lifetime Disability—Double Death Benefits for Auto Accident—Return of Premiums for Accidental Death—Non-cancellable during its Term.

The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

CANADA'S North West Territories now lays claim to its first dividend-paying gold mine. Negus Gold Mines of the Yellowknife District will disburse five cents per share on April 10th, involving \$99,850. The value of such an enterprise is not limited to the dividend itself, but, rather, to the fact that it establishes an outpost of industry within an area where such stepping stones toward still more profitable enterprises are of vital importance—a wedge with which to further open the door to a potentially rich mining area.

Lamaque Gold Mines produced \$4,899,668 in gold during 1940, setting a new high record for any straight gold producing mine in the province of Quebec. Despite this record, the net profit for the year suffered a sharp decline to \$1,664,942 as compared with a net profit of \$2,016,797 in the preceding year. Increased taxes and the cost of sinking No. 7 shaft accounted largely for the decline in profit.

Bobjo Mines had an income of \$20,707 during 1940 from interest, dividends and royalties. Expenses were \$10,706, thereby leaving a net income of \$10,001. The company holds some \$58,000 in cash and Canadian government bonds. In addition is \$1,066,726 in investments and advances to other companies. After allowing \$194,857 as investment reserve the net balance is \$871,869.

An iron smelter to utilize a large accumulation of scrap metal is being advocated in British Columbia. The initial plant would involve an expenditure of some \$500,000. This small beginning might reasonably point the way toward a vital steel industry. Advocates of the plan may ask for a government subsidy.

Nickel has been brought under direct regulation at Washington, this formal priority having superseded the informal and voluntary rationing which failed to give desired results. There is an abundance of nickel available for the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States in so far as their armament requirements are concerned. Only the excess over such requirements will now be permitted to flow into domestic uses. This excess promises to be considerable. The timely action, however, precludes any possibility of a bottleneck in connection with national defence and war.

Copper and brass scrap may be the next to come under price control and regulation at Washington.

Never in the past history of the world were such contracts in force or pending as those now involved in the plans of the United States government in its great role of arsenal for the democracies engaged in the fight against aggression. These contracts involve the use of metals on a scale never before contemplated.

SATURDAY NIGHT has seen the demand for metal rising like a storm on the horizon, and has raised a voice in warning. Fixed prices for key metals is one thing, but ample supply is another. There can be no quarrel with the desire of the government to secure metal at a fixed low price. However, should sufficient metal not be forthcoming under such a plan, then the metal should be secured, no matter what the price.

Base metal production in Canada is declared to be at fullest possible capacity. That may be so, but raise the price of copper, lead, and zinc a few cents a pound if more metal is required, and I venture the opinion that output would rise to much higher peaks.

The proposal of Hon. Robt. Laurier, Ontario Minister of Mines, to cut the license fee for Ontario prospectors is not regarded in mining circles as likely to assist mine development. As a morsel of appeasement it is fine. As anything else it is small potatoes. It represents a reduction of possibly \$6,000 or so annually, spread over not only all the prospectors in Ontario but all other individuals in whose names miners' Licenses are issued. These frequent

What the Mines Are Doing

BY J. A. McRAE

ly include grubstakers, aunts and uncles, and so on. If the Minister of Mines wishes to do something really worth while in the interests of mining in Ontario, he need not tinker with the issue in so far as Ontario is concerned. Instead of sacrificing revenue as in the case of a reduction in license fees, the Minister could demand full abrogation of the Ontario Securities Act. He would then be doing the prospector and the min-

ing industry a service,—and, at the same time, would save the tax payers the expense of administering an Act which has been a washout.

Preston East Dome produced 60,753 ounces of gold during 1940. This compared with 60,743 ounces in the ten months during which the mill operated in 1939. Rate of profits

also declined during 1940 with 1940 net income down to \$1,126,977 for the full twelve months as compared with \$1,194,836 for the ten months during which the mill operated in 1939.

Canada's metal production in 1940 was \$382,876,328. This compared with \$343,506,123 in 1939. Gold output in 1940 rose to \$204,929,995 compared with \$184,115,951 in the preceding year.

Canada's output of base metals in 1940 had a record value. The government data shows nickel, copper, lead, and zinc had a combined value of \$155,839,877 as compared with \$136,277,176 in 1939.

The one gloomy aspect of mining in Canada is the manner in which politicians are unwittingly hampering the activity of prospectors and placing obstacles in the pathway of new producers. New metal producers never did come riding in on a wave of rising costs and fixed low prices for their product.



Life insurance dollars invested in industrial and utility bonds help bring light and power to factories and homes and to produce the materials necessary for national security



Life insurance dollars invested in Government bonds help bring you better schools, roads and public improvements of all sorts



Better living conditions are fostered by life insurance dollars invested in first mortgages on modern apartments

How your Life Insurance money is working

PERHAPS YOU HAVE WONDERED what a life insurance company does with the money you pay as premiums on your policy.

Maybe you have thought of this money as being put away under lock and key. But, actually, that part of it known as reserves, which is not needed for current claims and expenses, is invested with other funds for the benefit of policyholders. If this were not the case, your life insurance premiums would be higher because, when the Company calculates your premiums, it assumes that the reserves will be invested to produce a stated rate of interest. The reserves must be increased by this rate of interest each year the policy is in force.

► Therefore, the money representing such reserves is put to work in many forms of human endeavour and in all parts of Canada and the United States.

And if you could take a trip from coast to coast, you would see public schools, hydro-electric plants, office buildings, dams, sewer systems, hospitals, and highways in which life insurance funds have played an important part.

Life insurance dollars, invested in Government bonds, for instance, are busily at work, helping to finance new bridges, better roads, modern school buildings, and a host of other public improvements which contribute to our national as well as to individual welfare.

► On your trip, you would see also apartments, stores, and office buildings that Metropolitan Life insurance dollars, invested in bonds and first mortgages, have helped to build.

Metropolitan has other dollars invested in the basic securities of railroads that serve the public. This money is at work helping to provide new equipment and to move the raw materials that keep factories humming, men in jobs and the nation strong and productive.

► Other millions of dollars of policyholders' money are invested in plants that help provide

light and power for homes, farms, and businesses. Still other millions are at work helping industrial concerns to build better mills, lighter, cleaner, safer manufacturing plants, make better products, and to establish new industries.

Of course, your primary interest in life insurance company investments is to know that they are in sound securities and that they earn the interest which, as previously explained, helps to keep your premiums lower than they otherwise would be. You are also interested in having the Company earn the highest rate of interest consistent with security of principal, for any interest earned in excess of the rate assumed as the basis for the premium may further reduce the cost of your life insurance through dividends. In the meantime, your life insurance dollars are also playing an important part in the life of the nation.

This is Number 15 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

NEW YORK

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA

Frederick H. Eckert,
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Leroy A. Lincoln,
PRESIDENT



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